INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 98— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PRESIDENT PATEL DECIDES TO RESIGN.

Bardoli Sardar Sent To Yeravda Jail?

MAHATMAJI ON POLICE EXCESSES.

More Light On Bhatia Baug Affair.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, April 24.

A crowded programme has been fixed for Mr. Gandhi for next two days. He goes to Panar on Friday and to Chhaparia, Bulsar and Vapi on Saturday.—A. P.

News Of Mr. Desai's Arrest Confirmed.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, April 24.

Mr. Gandhi has received reliable information that Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Broker were arrested last evening—A. P.

PROCESSION A MILE LONG.

—:o:—

Mahadeobhai's Trial To-day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

Great sensation prevailed and complete hartal was observed today owing to arrests of Mahadeobhai and others. As announced before the procession, about a mile long, started this morning when great crowds assembled on the roads. A great crowd assembled also near the Court of the Additional City Magistrate M. P. Desai, this noon, but it being declared by him that the trial of Mahadeobhai is to be taken to-morrow and that they were charged under Section 143 of I. P. C. and 47, Alt Act, people dispersed. Mahadeobhai just after arrest yesterday night being asked by your correspondent to give a special message, said he had to say nothing at present but would give a message in a few words only, namely, "Comrades fulfil your programme." The Ahmedabad Municipality has passed the following resolution in its last meeting authorising the President to send its copy to Government: "This Board enters its emphatic protest against promulgation of Ordinance in Bengal renewing temporarily powers which were conferred by those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act lately repealed by H. E. the Viceroy under Section 72 of the Government of India Act as it gives wide and arbitrary powers of arrest and detention without trial to executive and stands adjourned to Monday." The meeting was then adjourned.

SATYAGRAHA IN MANGALORE.

—:o:—

Five More Satyagrahis Arrested.

(From A Correspondent)

MANGALORE, April 21.

In addition to the four Satyagrahis arrested yesterday namely, Messrs. Rama Raya Malya, Kandige Krishna Bhat, Pangal Manjunath Naik, and M. Venkatesh Naik, who are now awaiting trial on Tuesday at the First Class Divisional Magistrate, this evening five Satyagrahis namely Messrs. T. Parameshwaraya, who was sentenced, a few days back to imprisonment until rising of Court Murdeshwar Umesh Rao, Kamalksha Kini, Narayana Rai, and Annappa Karanatha of Kundapur, the well-known social worker who is working for the untouchables have been arrested at the Mass meeting held at the Maidan. The first four were arrested for selling contraband salt at the meeting, and the fifth for having purchased it.

The Circle Inspector with four Sub-Inspectors, and a batch of Constables dressed in uniform, along with the Salt Sub-Inspector, and some of his Police were present at the meeting. A batch of armed Reserve Police under a European Sergeant was stationed near the Police Office, that is some distance away from the place of the meeting. The gathering was more than five thousand and the meeting was quite orderly in spite of the several arrests. All the five arrested leaders were taken to the Police Station one after another.

Among the speakers to-day were Messrs. Karnad Sadashiva Rao, Pandit Dharma Dev, and Rangaya Baliga. At the close of the meet—

(Continued on Page 8.)

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

PROPOSAL FOR SIMLA SESSION.

To Clear Official Business.

(BY MAIL)

SIMLA, April 22.

Ever since his return to Simla from his tour in North West Frontier the Governr-General has been so busy with other important matters that the question of holding the summer session of the Central Legislature in Simla has been kept pending. It will, however, come up very shortly before His Excellency; and it is not unlikely that Lord Irwin would like to hear President Patel as well before coming to a decision in case Mr. Patel does not resign earlier. Meanwhile, an unconfirmed report states that the session if it is decided to be held will commence either on the 30th June or 7th July. The recent notification through "The Gazette of India" ordering the constituencies of those members who have recently resigned their seats, to elect members in their places is taken as sufficiently indicative of the Government proposal to hold a session in Simla in order to clear all the pending official business, some of which has been postponed since the Budget Session, while other items have been in contemplation for a long time.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN ASSEMBLY.

In anticipation of the session being held, some members of the Legislative Assembly have already sent in notices of questions. The present Salt Act Satyagraha arrests and convictions find an echo in the interpellations of some members. Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai, for instance, draws attention to what he calls "the objectionable and undesirable treatment" meted out in jails to respectable persons who have been arrested for breaking Salt Law or under Section 124-A of Penal Code and sentenced to imprisonment in Bombay. His objection, in particular, is to their heads being shaven and their being treated as "common felons". Mr. Nevalrai then wants to know whether the Government of Bombay or the Government of India sanctioned such treatment. He proceeds to enquire "were there any orders by Government to Jail authorities to enforce the new Jail Rules in the Bombay Presidency in anticipation of their introduction as was done in the Madras Presidency; if not, why not."—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO RESIGN.

—:o:—

NEWS CONFIRMED.

SIMLA, April 24.

It is definitely understood that the Hon. V. J. Patel has submitted his resignation of the Speakership of the Assembly but that his letter of resignation will not be released for publication for some time.—A. P.

KUMTA SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

One Month More For Refusing To Sign.

(From a Correspondent.)

KUMTA, April 24.

Kumta again defied salt law on 22nd in presence of four thousand people. A batch of 11 Satyagrahis manufactured salt from sea water and publicly auctioned and Rs. 61 were realised. On 23rd morning volunteer Lakkimarad was sentenced to one year's rigorous and Rs. 200 fine, in default two months more.

On 23rd a batch of 25 including two ladies broke the salt law. The whole town observed complete hartal till noon. This morning Mr. Gangadhar Naik Satyagrahi and Mr. Srinivas Shanbhag were arrested and charged under 117 I. P. C. and convicted to one year's rigorous and Rs. 500, fine in default 6 months more and ten months' rigorous and Rs. 200 fine, in default 2 months more respectively. As both refused to sign the statement the Court fined 200 in default one month simple as contempt of Court.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN MAHARASHTRA.

—:o:—

50 LEADERS ARRESTED.

Untouchables And Non-Brahmins Participate In Movement.

(Through Publicity Department, Maharashtra C. D. Committee.)

The number of arrests, during the last three or four days, has reached 50 and the Government seems to have decided to remove all influential leaders and organisers. But the movement has now taken such a deep root that it is stiffening on account of the arrests. Every day more volunteers are coming forward in the Konkan District and more than 500 volunteers are daily engaged in breaking the Salt Law and organising mass civil disobedience campaigns at various places.

At Ghansoli in the Thana District, the Police again handled the volunteers roughly, but the social boycott has had the effect of making them realise the value of Mahatma's principle of non-violence since yesterday.

CARRYING GOSPEL OF MAHATMA.

Messrs. Ramanikrai, Gadgil and Dr. Savarkar visited the different sub-centres in the Thana centres and have decided to spread the movement of mass civil disobedience in the remotest villages in the north of the district.

At Pen, in the Kolaba District, Messrs. Ketkar, Mandlik and Bhagavat have been jailed, the first two for the nine months and the last for a year. Processions and mass civil disobedience have become the order of the day.

At Shiroda, near Malvan, tax-free salt form the Portuguese province is being imported without paying the customs duty and new arrests are being made every day. The policy of repression has been adopted even in up-country districts. Four persons in Satara and two in Solapur have already gone to jail while in Khandesh the number has reached four. In Poona District batches of volunteers are carrying the message from village to village and recruiting new volunteers. In this work some prominent non-Brahmins and untouchable leaders are also participating. Even the liberal Marathi daily, "Dnyanprakash", has changed its tone and given warning to the Government that they should not follow repressive policy. Thus all the different parties in Maharashtra have virtually supported the movement.

Simla.—Finance Sub-committee on Roads has passed all the proposals of the Roads Conference with the exception of two of the projects suggested by the Bengal Government.—A. P.

A Tip For Lord Irwin.

LORD HARDINGE'S PRAISE OF SATYAGRAHA IN S. AFRICA.

"Recently your compatriots in South Africa have taken matters into their own hands, by organising what is called passive resistance to laws which they consider invidious and unjust, an opinion which we, who watch their struggles from afar 'cannot but share'. They have violated, as they intended to violate, those laws, with full knowledge of the penalties involved, and ready with all courage and patience to endure those penalties. In all this they have the sympathy of India—deep and burning—and not only of India, but of all those who, like myself, without being Indian themselves, have feelings of sympathy for the people of this country.

LORD HARDINGE.

(Madras Speech, December 1913).

MILITARY OPEN FIRE: 20 KILLED: MANY INJURED.

Sequel To Arrests Of Volunteers.

2 ARMOURED CARS BURNT BY CROWD.

Discontent Brewing All Over N. W. F. P.

Disquieting news comes from Peshawar. The Peshawar police arrested early on Wednesday morning leaders, most of them being the officials of the local Congress Committee, the Khilafat Committee or members of the War Council. The city observed hartal. The authorities requisitioned the Military, and Armoured cars. A mob collected outside a police station and it is alleged some men from the crowd hurled missiles, whereupon fire was opened.

According to an official communique "of the mob about 12 were killed and about the same number admitted to hospitals." One British soldier is reported to have been killed.

LAHORE, April 23.

The local press has received news from Peshawar that four Congressmen, Afzal Ghafoor Khan Agha Syed, Lal Paira Khan and Lalbadsah were arrested this morning. This was followed by a hartal and a procession. The situation was becoming threatening, and military was requisitioned. The processionists, it is said, came into conflict with military, who opened fire wounding one Hindu and five Muslims. The infuriated mob is stated to have set fire to a machine-gun accompanying the military and wounded two Europeans.—A. P.

PESHAWAR City, 1 p.m. April 23.

"(Received Bombay 11 a.m. on 24th:—Seriously delayed in transmission")

To give effect to their decision to picket liquor shops to-day, the "War Council" of the Local Satyagraha Committee had entrusted volunteers with various duties. The police, however, surrounded the horses of leaders at 3 a. m. and effected their arrest under Sections 108 and 114 I.P.C. This morning the news of the arrests spread throughout the city and hartal was observed. The authorities apprehending breach of peace, summoned the military, as a precautionary measure. At the time of wiring they were patrolling the city, and armoured cars were also in readiness.

It is said that while some of arrested persons were in the Edwards Gate Police Station, a large crowd gathered outside, and is alleged to have hurled missiles, whereupon fire was opened, resulting in several casualties. It is said one British soldier was stabbed to death by the mob, and one woman is reported to have been wounded. Details are not yet available.

NAMES OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

The following persons have been arrested so far: Syed Lal Badshah, president, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Vice-president, local Congress Committee and member, "War Council"; Abdul Rahim Deobandhi Secretary, Provincial Jamait-ul-Ulema, and member of the "War Council", Aligul Khan, Vice-President, Congress Committee and member of the "War Council"; Ghulamrabani Sethe, Secretary, Khilafat Committee; Khanmir Halali, Secretary, Congress Committee; Rahimbux Ghaznavi, Joint Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Allahbux Barqui, Joint Secretary, Congress Committee; Pairakhan, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the "War Council"; Abdurrahman Riya organiser, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Acharjram Kapoor, a volunteer.

All the above persons had offered themselves as volunteers for picketing. Picketing of liquor shops is still going on—A. P.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

—:o:—

The Casualties.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Apr. 23.

An official announcement says: A serious riot occurred in Peshawar City to-day. Early this morning certain political agitators were arrested for various offences and during the morning crowds collected and rapidly became out of control of police. Troops had to be called to restore order and they were eventually compelled to open fire on the mob Order was restored by the evening. At present all is quiet.

"BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED."

Casualties to Government servants include Mr. H.A.F. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Garrod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who have been injured in the face, the latter seriously. One British soldier was killed.

"12 KILLED: 12 INJURED"

It is believed that of the mob about twelve were killed and about the same number injured and admitted to hspitals. A. P.

LAHORE, April 24.

The Gazette further reports that the two arrested Congressmen had been brought to the Kabuli Gate police station followed by a huge crowd of sympathisers. They were put in a lorry to be taken to the jail; but before the lorry was started it was attacked by a mob who punctured the tyres and put the lorry out of action. Police aid was summoned, but the mob attacked the police with a fusillade of brickbats. The Additional Superintendent of Police was severely injured and the Deputy Commissioner who made an attempt to persuade the crowd to disperse was struck with a lathi. Other police officers were also injured and forced to retire.

MILITARY REQUISITIONED.

Troops were then requisitioned: but before they arrived the mob erected barricads in the streets with the intention, undoubtedly, of offering resistance. Gurkhas arrived and tried to clear the streets, but the mob refused to disperse and some among the crowd are alleged to have attacked a Gurkha sepoy and seized his rifle. Apparently emboldened by the fact that

(Continued on page 7.)

NUMEROUS RESIGNATIONS OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Statistics For Kaira District.

(From The Satyagraha Committee.)

NADIAD, April 23.

33 Police Patels, 147 Matadars and 65 Ravanias have resigned in the Nadiad Taluka, affecting in all 37 villages.

23 Police Patels, 163 Matadars and 26 Ravanias have resigned in the Anand Taluka, affecting 31 villages.

40 Police Patels, 221 Matadars and 118 Ravanias have resigned in the Borsad Taluka, affecting in all 55 villages.

26 Police Patels, 95 Matadars and 28 Ravanias have resigned in the Mehammedabad Taluka, affecting in all 31 villages.

24 Police Patels, 100 Matadars and 17 Ravanias have resigned in the Matar Taluka, affecting in all 30 villages.

10 Police Patels, 24 Matadars and 19 Ravanias have resigned in the Thasra Taluka, affecting in all 15 villages.

3 Police Patels, 7 Matadars and 4 Ravanias have resigned in the Kapadvanj Taluka, affecting in all 7 villages.

"DOES NOT SERVE OUR POLICY."

Mr. Narhari Bhatt, a student in the final year of the Gujarat Vidyapith, was arrested to-day at Mehmadabad under Section 117, I. P. C., and Section 47 of the Salt Act. He was brought down to Nadiad and tried by Mr. D. P. Desai, temporary Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who sentenced him to six months' simple and a fine of Rs. 50, in default one month more. He is classed as a B Class prisoner.

Mr. Narhari is a boy of 20 and an indefatigable worker, he pleaded guilty and added that his offence was under-rated, he had committed the greater offence of sedition for which he ought to have been charged, to which the Magistrate replied: "It does not serve our policy to prosecute you under that Section." Who dictates the policy, the Government or the Magistrates?

BHANGIS REFUSE HELP TO OFFICIALS.

The Circle Inspector of Anand had gone to the village of Vaghasi to auction Government Babul tree pods; but had to return as the Bhangis would not help in announcing the auctions.

Three more volunteers were arrested in addition to the nine previously arrested on the 21st at Anand. These three volunteers were released very late at night at about 12 o'clock. They were not given any food or water. When the volunteers asked for these things, they are reported to have been given the reply that there was nobody to bring these things for them, as (they) the Government servants themselves were boycotted.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI AND OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Removed From Sabarmati Jail To Yeravda?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 24.
11 p.m.

(Through Telephone.)

About 8 p.m. this evening Sardar Vallabhbhai and 87 political prisoners were removed from Sabarmati Jail and taken to a special train at Sabarmati Station.

TO YERAVDA?

The special train consisted of one first class, one second class and two third class compartments. The train did not stop at Ahmedabad Station and it is reported that the prisoners were taken to Yeravda.

Mahadev Desai is lodged in Sabarmati Jail and will be tried to-day.

HOME-MADE SALT.

A monster public meeting was held this evening on the Sabarmati Sands to congratulate him on his arrest, Kaka Kalelkar being President. The President and other speakers exhorted the people of Ahmedabad to make salt in their homes.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 45 To 26 Points Up

RENEWED BUYING ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, April 24.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm on drought reports and advanced further on active covering by shorts and New Orleans buying. It may be noted that the main trend of the market is upward and despite substantial setbacks, the market shows good rallying power. The weekly weather states that the weather has been favourable in the Eastern Belt and moderately favourable in the Cetnral districts. Oklahoma reports some seeding has been done in the East but planting has been delayed in the Central portion and in the West owing to dryness. In Central States good progress has been made. In the Atlantic States planting has begun well and the weather generally has been favourable. The rains have improved germination, the moderate temperature being helpful. Thus the weekly weather report is fairly favourable but absence of rain over the Western Belt is causing anxiety. Any prolongation of unfavourable weather, will give more support to the market, but we see no reason to follow the advance too boldly and prefer to buy only in weak market. The market opened at a rise of 2 to 6 points but reacted a little on scattered selling. However soon general buying and covering lifted up prices and in the absence of prices kept on attaining higher levels until closing. The market closed at a rise of 45 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 45 points to 16.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 42 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 40 points at 15.61c.

U S. Port receipts were 8,000 bales and exports amounted to 3,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices but declined 3 points on scattered selling. Later on prices recovered on covering and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.43d and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures recovered 5 to 10 points with May 8.05 and July 8.09. Egyptian cotton futures recorded a smart rise of 29 to 31 points on extensive buying.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 16.14 plus 51, lowest 15.65 plpups 01

New York July highest 16.30 (2.56 p.m.), lowest 15.82 (10-12 a.m.)

Harris:—

"Cotton: Think May notices Friday less than trade generally expects. In any event all will be promptly stopped, and believe decidedly better market will follow and think unwise be short old crops at present levels."

Hentz:—

"More active and market has a better undertone. Quite some improvement in markets technical position on account of liquidation. Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Western belt drought unbroken in large sections. Quite favourable in other sections. Market uncertain. Large tenders expected first notice day May. Advise buying on weak spots only."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co: "Crop accounts less favourable. Rain wanted badly Texas".

Messrs. Gruning and Co: "The U. S. Weather and Crop Bureau reports weather conditions during the past week have been unfavourable; planting is delayed by bad weather; rain is needed in some sections. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of market improving."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co "Rain predicted Western Belt. Looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while. Think favourably of the market in the long run"

Reuter: Market opened firm on drought reports and advanced further on active covering by shorts and New Orleans buying.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	15.71 plus .42
July	15.89 plus .42
Middling Spot	15.61 plus .40

New York, April 23.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York 10-55 a.m. Call—

May	15.72
July	15.89
October	15.21

New York 11-45 a.m—

May	15.84
July	16.00
October	15.28

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS

New York, April 22.

Yarns Southern Single Skeins 20's per lb 30 1-4 cents

Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins Average grade 40's pper lb 45 cents

Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins Combed 60's per lb 59 cents

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 24.

In responding to sudden rise of 45 points in New York Futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 272|- but trading began at Rs. 269|12 as our market has improved on the previous day in anticipation. At this level there was only small business and prices fluctuated within a range of eight annas. Later on prices improved on better Liverpool Cables The market ruled very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	256	0	0
Broach J.|A.	272	4	0
Oomra May	219	8	0
Oomra July	230	8	0
Bengal May	189	0	0
Bengal July	197	0	0
Broach J.|A. Highest	272	4	0
Broach J.|A. Lowest	269	4	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

April	161.10 plus 2.90
July	166.20 plus 3.50
Oct.	169.80 plus 3.60

ROOM RATE.

Bengal May 188.

Bengal July 196.
Oomra May 218.
Oomra July 229.
Broach A./May 254.
Broach July 270.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	199	194	189	183
Sind	204	199	194	188
Punjab (Rajputana	197	192	187	181
	199	194	189	183
Broach	262	259	256	251
Berar	226	222	218	214
C.P. No. 1	241	237	233	229
C.P. No. 2	233	229	225	221
Muthia		211	206	201

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Jalna	219
100	Ralli Bros.	Chopda	219
100	do.	Jamner	219
100	do.	Berar Old	175
100	G. G. Kesha	Khandwa	222
100	A. Damodar	Vinchhiya	209-1/2
100	Gold Mohor Mill	Vankaner	222
100	Ralli Bros.	Dharwa	214
300	S. Johurmal	Broach	262-1/2
200	do.	Amod	262
100	Bombay & Co.	Purna	207
100	Japan T. & Co.	Jalgaon	219
100	Gokuldas Dossa	Hansi	193-1/4
300	Japan T. & Co.	Hansi	197

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	16.03 plus .45
July	16.22 plus .42
October	15.45 plus .35
December	15.55 plus .32
January	15.56 plus .26
Middling Spot	16.30 plus .45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

	Opening	Closing
April		8.03 plus .03
May	8.05	8.08 plus .03
June		8.09 plus .04
July	8.07	8.11 plus .04
August		8.08 plus .04
September		8.06 plus .04
October	8.00	8.04 plus .04
November		8.04 plus .04
December		8.06 plus .04
January	8.02	8.07 plus .04
February		8.09 plus .03
March		8.12 plus .03
April		8.14 plus .03
Middling Spot		8.43—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

London, April 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60
Scinde, Fine	4.85
Scinde, Superfine	5.10
Bengal, Good	4.35
Bengal, Fully Good	4.60
Bengal, Fine	4.85
Oomra, Good	4.80
Oomra, Fully Good	5.20
Oomra Fine	5.50
Broach, Fully Good	5.90
Broach, Fine	6.15
Broach, Superfine	6.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

May	13.43 plus .38
July	13.35 plus .19
November	13.10 plus .14
December	13.13 plus .11
January	13.20 plus .13
March	13.34 plus .13
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	14.30 plus .15

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 24.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	288	2[illegible]47
Central India	1651	316613
Barsi and Nagar	1057	2[illegible]48
Hyderabad-Gaorani		71613
Berar	6267	692237
Central Provinces	2720	387758
Total Oomras	11963	1987521
Dhollera	2230	135190
N.-W. Provinces	47	137757
Rajputana	819	46301
Sind-Punjab	61	146348
Broach	692	268266
Coompta & Dharwar	1730	52227
Westerns-Northerns	210	18588
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	14	9349
Persian		473
American		9931
Egyptian and African	194	54500
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts		653
Total	17960	2867204

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th April.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europpe	3004	606781
Japan & China	9948	1116065
Coast Ports		13863
Up-country by Rail		69256
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44912
Total	12952	1850882

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

Broach	256/265
Bengal	197/205
Mathia	208/216
Khandeish	216/223
Akola-Khamgaon	221/227
Nagpur-Wardna	235/245
Barsi-Kurudwadi	216/223
Jaina-Aurangabad	219/224
Nagar-Vamboori	216/222
Purna-Parbani	222/230
Khandwa-Sanavad	222/223
Indore/Ujjain	224/242
Miraj-Sangli	282/296
Coompta	286/292
Tirupur-Cambodia	332/350

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 23-4-30	8078000	8993000
Receipts, Yesterday 23-4 30	8000	13000
Exports to date 23-4-30	6161000	7242000
Stock at Ports 21-4-30	1706000	1478000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-4-30	1024000	647000
Stock at Liverpool 17-4-30	954000	1052000
Visible Supply 21-4-30	4220000	4032000
Quantity in Sight 21-4-30	13929000	14597000
Quantity out of Sight 21-4-30	11463000	12822000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 24.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/2

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/3.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102|7.

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/8.

FORWARD RATES.

2nd May settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/7/0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/13/0.

Tone of Market.—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 24.

3 months 2 19/32 per cent.

6 months 2 27/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.

One month 4 3/4 per cent.

3 months 4 1|2 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

Money Market. Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 24

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104 1-4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1-2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 11/32 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/16 24th instant
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 23rd instant
London/Paris 123.96 23rd instant
London/Belgium 34.830 23rd instant
London/Switzerland 25.08. 23rd instant
London/Italy 92.75 23rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 22nd instant £4-4-11 1/8 23rd instant
Silver London ready 19 3/4 22nd instant 19 13/16 23rd instant
Silver London forward 19 11/16 22nd instant 19 3/4 23rd instant
Silver New York ready 43 1/8 22nd instant 43 1/8 23rd instant

INDIAN COTON CROP.

FINAL ESTIMATE.

Bombay, April 24.

It is reported that the All-India Final Cotton crop issued to-day is 5,260,000 bales against the last report issued during the later half of 55,33,000 bales.

London discounts 3 mos 2 19/32 per cent 22nd instant 2 19/32 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 2 7/8 per cent 22nd instant 2 27/32 per cent 23rd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.

3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent

6 Mos. 4 per cent

12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Tight

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 23.

May close at s 7/7 3/4d up 5/8d

July close at s 7/9 1/2d up 5/8d

October close at s 8/0 3/8d up 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

May per bushel dol 1.04 1/2 up 1 1/8

July per bushel dol 1.06 7/8 up 1 5/8

September per bushel dol 1.10 up 1 7/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

June 20.15—10

July 20.45—0

WHEAT CABLE.

"Wheat opened featureless. Better demand kept market steady and market now looks like improving."

Note: World's Wheat production during this year is estimated 548 million qrs. compared with 587 million qrs. in the previous year and an average production for the past 4 years of 550 million qrs.

FARM BOARD'S MANIPULATION.

Bombay, April 24.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co's report:—

Market appears steady in consequence of Farm Board's manipulation on reports of drought in West Texas. One point which is apt to be overlooked is that when the Cooperative Societies take delivery of the May tenders they are not likely to be left with this cotton on their hands for very long. Staple and better class cotton in America is almost as scarce as it is in India and later on the basis seems likely to become very stiff.

Whilst it is too early yet to expect any sustained advance, we advise taking advantage of all setbacks to effect purchases as we look for higher prices in the Summer months.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 24.

London Ready 19/13.
London Forward 19/12.
China Op. 1/11/3 Clo. 1/11/2
America Cent. 42/14.
Ready (Bombay) 55/15.
Chaitra op. 46/11, 46/7 46/14 46/11
Vaisakh 45/7 45/2
Tejmandi Vaisakh /14/
do. Jeth 1/8

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/3.
Chaitra 21/10/-
Vaisakh 21/11/-
N. July 21/12.
N. Mon 21/9/6.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Wednesday, April 23

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

Our Silver market registers a sharp advance of Rs. 2-4 in the prices of ready Silver since the closing quotations of the last week. This rise has been mostly due to heavy buying by the Calcutta operators for the near delivery owing to shortage of stock combined with large oversold position of the local dealers in April settlement. It is reported that there is a cornering position in Calcutta and hence some Calcutta operators are expected to send there a large amount of stock against their sales. Owing to shortage of stock the price for the first settlement is quoted at a premium of Rs. 2 over the second settlement. Prices for forward show very little change owing to Easter holidays. Last week the market has remained closed for some days owing to grave political situation in the country and hence there was very little change in the market. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 46-7 for the first settlement on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 44-14 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-9. T T Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 1-11 3/16 yesterday and the lowest 1-11 1/8 on the 17th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet but steady with small business passing. India and China were moderate buyers while America sold on advances. The New York price is 42 1-2 cents i.e. 0 1-8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 42 5/8 cents on the 15th instant and the lowest 42 3/8 cents on the 16th instant.

Prices for Gold are steady owing to better upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9 for ready, Rs. 21-10 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-11 for the second settlement. London prices remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 24.

Khandeish	288 bales
Central India	1,651 bales
Barsi-Nugger	1,057 bales
Berar	6,267 bales
Central Provinces	2,720 bales
Dhollera	2,230 bales.
N-W Provinces	47 bales
Rajputana	819 bales
Sind-Punjab	61 bales
Broach	692 bales
Coompta-Dharwar	1,730 bales
Westerns-Northerns	210 bales
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	14 bales
Egyptians	94 bales
East Africans	100 bales
Cotton	17,960 bales
Wheat	6,059 cwts.
Linseed	70,339 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	511 cwts
Gingellyseeds	248 cwts.
Poppyseeds	440 cwts
Groundnuts	25,930 cwts
Castorseed	11,439 cwts
Rice	60,219 cwts
Myrabollams	14,569 cwts
Cottonseeds	14,197 cwts
Gram	2,879 cwts
Joowar	2,786 cwts
Maize	82 cwts
Barley	619 cwts
Bajree	3,248 cwts
Coal	2,039 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 24.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14/6 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 6/4 per cwt F B H
S S Sumatra Rs. 6/2/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs. 6/2/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment June-July Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt F B H
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt
Shipment March Rs. 6/3 per cwt F B H
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt
Shipment March Rs. 6 per cwt F B H
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Apr 23.

Smoked sheet, Standard. Ribbed, ib. Spot 7-3/8d. sellers.

WHICH IS MORE DESIRABLE?
God-Country or Mammon?
AS LEADING TO
IMMORTAL GLORY?
? ? ? ?
you will know it TO-MORROW.

DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 24.

Bales	Sellers	Quality.	Rates	Buyers.
200	Virji Ladha	Vinchhia	209/8	Amarsi Damodar.
100	Abubakar Abdulranaman	Miagaum	255	P. R. Vakharia
36	Dwarkadas & Co.	Hingoli	218	Volkart Bros.
100	Habib & Sons	Mathia	203/8	Amarsi Damodar
100	Bachhraj & Co.	Dhuri	194	Japan Cotton Coy.
35	Devkaran Ramkumar Vardha	Yellow	145	Forbes Forbes Campbell
71	Virji Ladha	Vankaner	222	Finlay & Co.
100	Sivkaran Ramchandra	Sindhi	212	Chaturbhuj Jeram & Co
300	Khimji Visram	Hansi	197	Japan Cotton Coy
200	Narsi	Nasirabad	197	do.
55	Chatrabhuj Jeram	Jalna	219	do.
98	Mohamad Sulieman	Jamner	219	do.
90	Indian Cotton Coy.	Khandwa	220	do.
100	Sanairam Joohar-mal	Dhuri	194	do.
53	Karsandas Narandas	Botad	205/8	Amarsi Damodar.
63	do.	Dharwa	214	Ralli Bros.
58	Valji Ladha	Senabad	218/8	Volkart Bros.
300	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Broach.	262/4	Sanairam Juharmall.
100	Textile Products	Amod	262	do.
70	Gorakhram Sadhuram	Javra	211	Chatrabhuj Jeram
100	Bachhraj & Co.	Vardha	231	Rathi & Co.
70	Chatrabhuj Jeram.	Purna	208	Bombay Coy.
300	Jamnadas Narsi	Umraoti	219/4	Birla Bros.
100	Ramgopal Keshander	Nagpur	225	do.
50	Shamji Karamshi	Bijapur	223	Asar Virji Mills
200	Bachhraj & Co.	Nandura	223	Dawn Mills
92	Jamnadas Narsi	Manavadar	263	do.
200	Khimji Visram	Bengal	195	Gokaldas Dossa

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Apr 24.

Linseed May	11	12	9
Linseed Sept	12	1	0
Wheat May	6	1	6
Wheat Sept.	6	5	6

LONDON METALS

London, Apr. 23,

Copper Braziers £78.

Yellow Metal £61 (net).

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 1/8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £11 7/8.

Tin English Ingots £162.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Apr. 23,

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, May 39/3 Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, April-May 38/- Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels Afloat 39/9 Paid.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, May-June 40/6 Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Apr 23,

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25

C & F Calcutta,—
Apl.-May per cwt. 9/1/-1/2.
Jul-Aug per cwt. 10/4-1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt. 10/6

C & F Bombay—
Apl-May per cwt. 9/11-1/2

C & F Karachi—
Apl-May per cwt. 9/11-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Apr. 23,

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton Apl.-May £6/12/6 Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton Apl-May £15/7/6 Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull Continent) ton Apl-May £16/2/6 Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Apr. 23,

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton, Apl-May £. 18/18/9 Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton, May-June £18/18/9 Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Hull, ton Apl-May £17/15/0 Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton Apl-May £19/17/6 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Apr. 23,

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt. May-Aug. 38/1-1/2 Sellers Sept-Dec. 37/3 Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, April 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 98/- per ton.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 23

TT London on Berlin	20.36-5/8
TT London on Amsterdam	12.08
TT London on Brussels	34.23
TT London on Madrid	38.40
TT London on Milan	92.78
TT London on Berne	25.98
TT London on Paris	123.93
TT London on Prague	164.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Apr. 23,

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-3/4

Hongkong & Shanghai (London Register) £117

National Bank £45-1/4

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90

Conversion Loan £77

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c, £101-1/4

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £48

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loans £54

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loans £63.

Consols £63

War Loan 5 p. c. £103-1/8

Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Apr. 23.

Demand Bills 486.12

LONDON SILVER.

London, Apr. 23,

Silver—Market is quietly steady Spot 19-13/16

Forward 19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Apr. 23,

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 pc

Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2-3/8 p. c.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-19/32 p. c.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-27/32 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 p. c.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Apr. 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 9-5/8.

BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Annas
1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes	6
2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar	8
3. Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B.	6
4. Approved Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League	4
5. Select Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League	6
6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A.	10
7. Control over Birth by H. S. Gambers	12

Postage extra in each case.
THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT.
Royapuram, Madras.

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on 14 April, 2017

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
6 Apl	Narkunda x...	NOW AFL.	16,672
May	Viceroy of India		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,653
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Moolton x ...		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,068
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Rasmai ..		10,854
July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	11,900
19	Naldera x ..		16,080
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
9 Aug	Morea*	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x		16,672
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,653
Sept	Ranpura		16,601
13	Moolton x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,080
27	Mantua* ..		10,068
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
11	Comorin x		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Rasmai@ ..		10,854
Nov	Rajputana ..		16,653
8	Naldera x ..		16,080
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea*		10,946
29	Rasmai ..		10,854

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any maill steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumra	9,422
28th Aug.	Dumra	9,422
30th Nov.	Dumra	9,422
11th Dec.	Dumra	9,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Heimei Maru ..	10th Apr	26th Apr.
Yonan Maru ..	20th Apr.	3rd May.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	3rd May	14th May
Burma Maru	9th May	23rd May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May	30th May
Clyde Maru ..	2 st May.	31st May.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22187 and 23478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Bom. No. 884.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
2 May	Rampura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
9 May	Naldera	Colombo & Australia
6 June	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Moolton	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia
29 Aug.	Kaisar	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
13 Sept	Naldera	Colombo & Australia
26 Sept.	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
11 Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Moolton	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	Colombo Straits Chin & Japan
5 Dec.	Malwa	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa	Colombo Straits China Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
25 Apr.	Varela ..	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
26 Apr.	Chakla ..	P'Bunder, Dwarka Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
28 Apr.	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okha Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
30 Apr.	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7 May	Khandalla.	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
9 May	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs.| Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAFORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	5973	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Hakosaki Maru	10500	-- --	@30 "
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr
Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Haknsan Maru	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000		@28
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	-- --	@11 Jun
Tamba Maru	5845	30 May	3 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25Jun

*Do not carry passengers
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Names	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arr. Mars.
Atsuta Maru ..	8999	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10022	15 May.	2 June
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	4 Apr	23 Apr
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May	18 May.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road
Bombay
Phone No. 20279. 2372
Telegrams :—"YUSEN"

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Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p. a W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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Statutory Statement of Assessments prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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186-197, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22021

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-firedness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

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To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

S-25-2

MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY
The Rt. Hon. Sastri
Mr. and Mrs. Polak
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Romain Rolland
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Rabindranath Tagore
Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes.

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To subscribers of the Indian Review As. 12.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED for a big mofussil Mill a WEAVING MASTER, having experience of weaving coloured and grey fine and coarse cloths with light and heavy sizing and also knowledge of fancy weaving with artificial silk essential. State age, nationality, qualifications and salary expected." Apply Box No. 200 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 616

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one TYPIST for the Solicitor's firm. Salary Rs. 80 and Rs. 60. Apply personally or write to D. LAWRIES & MEYER, Staff Suppliers 40, Ahmedabad Street, near Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.

A 614

WANTED—A MANAGER with Banking experience for the Vysia Bank Ltd., Bangalore City. Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00,000. Apply with testimonials and other particulars by the 30th April to the SECRETARY, VYSIA BANK LTD. Bangalore City.

A 615

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT, Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Moffusil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

L 633

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1. Apply for the prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.

M 596

SHETH HARIDAS JADAVJI CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.—Deserving Bhatia Students needing help for education may apply for forms to be had from the undersigned and returnable upto 5th June, DAMODHER GOVINDJI MADHOWJI, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

M 406

WANTED—Applications are invited for Admission in Telegraph and S. M.'s classes. Rules, etc., on one anna stamp. Apply to G. T. T. CLASS, BARODA.

M R 2360

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.

R 2351

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

READY IN STOCK—D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing Plant, Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7' x 160, 24' x 6½' x 160 Korting's compressorless crude oil engines 6,12,20 BHP. 11" x 19" x 20" and 13" x 23" x 24" Compound Engines, Cameron Pumps, Electric Motors, DREWET CHOWNA and CO., Rustom Building, Churchgate Street.

M R2360

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Premier Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the 5th day of May, 1930, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up without remuneration, and that the powers of the Liquidators might be exercised by each one of the abovenamed Mr. EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY and Mr. AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1930

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.

609

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s. s. "HEINAN MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 24th April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the above Mills, situated near Naraingani, Dist. Dacca, healthiest station in Eastern Bengal, following officers:—

(1) An experienced MANAGER, long standing experience as Carder and Spinner, will have preference.

(2) An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER.

(3) A SECRETARY for the Mills Office, experience in a Spinning and Weaving Mill, will have preference.

(4) A qualified ENGINEER with experience on Uniflow Engine.

Salary according to the qualification.

Applications with copies of testimonials and salary expected are to reach the undersigned on or before 30th April, 1930.

J. K. BASU,
Managing Director,
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca,
8-4-1930.

585

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auction Sale of valuable immoveable property situate at Mahim, at Second Lohar Chawl in Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above property described in the Schedule hereunder written THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Gaiwadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 897 1-2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 485, New No. 4/4313, Old Survey Survey No. 26 and New Survey Nos. 6/9 and Cadastral Survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370-A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it by the property of Bai Jiwabai and Nana Goldsmith and Haji Abba Alli and on or towards the West partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed and on or towards the North by Second Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Sadanand and brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

INSANITY CURE.

BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price of V. Rs. 3-8-0

Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK,
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FREE! FREE!!

The interesting and useful Book

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Apply :—
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION OF PROPERTIES SITUATE AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vrajlal and Co. Attorneys for Shah Visaji Bhutaji and others trading as Messrs Bhutaji Raichand and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khanderao Bhagwantrao Somne the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th September, 1925 and Further Charges dated 5th March 1927 and 9th July 1928 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Consent Order dated the 16th December 1929 passed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2476 of 1929 (Khanderao Bhagwantrao Somne vs. Messrs. Bhutaji Raichand and Co.) sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on Friday the 25th April 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of Quit and Ground rent land with dwelling house at 1st Carpenter Street by admeasurement 56 Square Yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. A|8827 New Survey No. 25224, Cadastral Survey No. 3074 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6565 (2) Street No. 85.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at 1st Carpenter Street by admeasurement 57 6|9 Square Yards and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2A-8827 New Survey No. 2A-5224 and Cadastral Survey No. 3075 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6562 (2) Street No. 85.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece of Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at 1st Carpenter Street by admeasurement 75 8|9 Square Yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8827 New Survey No. 1|5234 and Cadastral Survey No. 3976 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6565 (1) Street No. 83.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE BUSINESS OF CHEMIST & DRUGGIST CARRIED ON UNDER THE NAME OF A. M. THAKKAR, WITH ITS GOODWILL AT FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, OPP. MANGALDAS MARKET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji Gopalji vis. Jivibai widow and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 23rd January, 1930, and the Consent Order dated the 10th February 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises all the stock-in-trade such as 23 cases Hadensa drugs, chemicals, patent medicines etc., and the trade furniture of the business of A. M. Thakkar together with its goodwill in one lot.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EMPIRE

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH

6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—10

World's Sensational Novelty

THE ROYAL

SAMOAN DANCERS

SEVEN ARTISTES

in a South Sea Island Festival Charming Samoan Girls in Samoan dresses fascinating and irresistible

SAMOAN DANCES
HAWAIIAN HULAS
SAMOAN SONGS
BAMBOO & GOURD DANCES
GUITAR SELECTIONS
INTRIGUING DANCES

in conjunction with
CINEMA PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 Plus Tax

Booking at the Theatre.

For the most entrancing HOUR you've ever spent in a cinema see

The story of a girl who was forced to marry a man she did not love.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

AT THE DENTIST

(100 per cent Talking Comedy)

TIMES OF SHOWING.
6-30 and 10 p. m. Daily.
Matinee at 4 p. m. on Saturdays Sundays, and Holidays.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
RICHARD BARTHELMESS
with
BETTY COMPSON
in
"WEARY RIVER"
Can a convict ever reform? You'll find the answer in "Weary River".

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End) 'Phone: 41561.
Have You Heard The Cock Crow?

Orders for

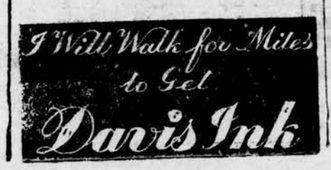
Black Galvanized, Copper, Brass, Lead Tubes and Fitting exceeded at lowest rates. Orders to be accompanied by 25% of cost in advance.

Apply to:—

The Young India Trading Co.,
39, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/3 price to our clients for a month.



AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST DAY TO-DAY!

TO SEE THE MIGHTY MONUMENTAL

Noah's Ark

Picture mind you—we definitely promise you that to-day are the

LAST TWO SHOWS AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.)

TO SEE FOR THE LAST TIME

"Noah's Ark"

NOW POSITIVELY—TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!

Universal's 100 per cent. Talking and Singing College Romance.

"COLLEGE LOVE!"

AT THE

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

WHICH IS MORE DESIRABLE?

God-Country or Mammon?

AS LEADING TO

IMMORTAL GLORY?

? ? ? ?

you will know it TO-MORROW.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

To-night 6, 8-30 and 10-45 p.m.

"BEN-HUR"

NEXT SATURDAY
A Picture of Jungle Thrills

"THE MASTER OF BEASTS"

ALSO
TOM MIX and TONY
In
"SILVER VALLEY"
DOUBLE TREAT

THE CAPITOL

OPENING
NEXT SATURDAY
at
4 p.m.

25 STARS—CHORUS OF 200 IN BIG SONG HITS.

THE CAPITOL

Daily upto Friday 25th April at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also All Taking Laurel Hand Comedy

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING
ALL-SINGING
ALL-DANCING
NIGHT-CLUB ROMANCE:

ALIBI

With an All-Star cast:
The Soul-Gripping Story of a Girl who dared all for Love—and Lost!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE COMEDY DUO

REX STORY.
and
ROSE LEE.

The New Songs and Dances.
In conjunction with Cinema
If I Were Single.
featuring
MAY McAVOY & CONARD MAGEL

ROYAL
Opera House,

SATURDAY, 26th at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th at 5-30 p.m.
LAST TWO CONCERTS
of INDIAN MUSIC
By
Famous
"Pyare Saheb"

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8 plus tax.
Plans open at the theatre.

RIALTO CINEMA

Fri. 25th

At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Rose-Marie
with
JOAN CRAWFORD
and
JAMES MURRAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails of April 10, due at 6 a.m.

Muncipay Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 26.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

BOOMLA.—Mr. Naserwanji Pestonji Furdunji Boomla, grandson of late Sardar Khanbahadur Padumji Pestonji, son-in-law of late Mr. Jamshedji Kavasji Bilia, died last night. Funeral this afternoon 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at Dungerwadi Gangli, Cumballa Hill.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macilwraith" left Suez on the morning of 23rd inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 23rd inst. and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 17th inst. arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 23rd inst. and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.

Wednesday's figur e are:—

Cases 14; Deaths 7, Primary Vaccinations. 50, Re-vaccinations 122.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA

Shastree Shree Narhari Vishnu Godshe, the fame of Bombay Gita Pathshala, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of Saeth Jivraj Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow (Ratan Villa) near Matunga G. I. P. Railway station. All are cordially invited to attend the function. Special accomodation will be reserved for ladies.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Dr. P. N. Daroowalla, B.A.,L.L.B. (Bom), L.L.D. (Lond) Barrister-at-Law has put forward his candidature for Byculla Ward "E" Bombay Municipal Corporation Bye-Election.

RAMANUJA BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Sri Ramanuja Birthday Celebrations will be commenced on Thursday last and will continue for ten days. The usual ceremonies will be celebrated in Sri Venkateswara Mandir, Paraswadi, in the morning and the night.

Service will be conducted everyday between 8 and 12 in the morning and between 4 and 12 in the evening. "Prasad" will be distributed every time.

BOMBAY GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Gurukul Mahavidyalaya will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Nhanalal D. Kavi will preside.

BAI TAPIBAI MOTIWALA

Bai Tapibai, Widow of late Gosavi Shivgir Dayagir Motiwalla and mother-in-law of Raja Partapgir Narsingirji Bahadur of Hyderabad died on Wednesday at 11 p.m. at the residence of Raja Saheb 'Samudra Tarang' Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT GHATKOPAR.

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Bazaar to be held under the auspices of The Ghatkopar Youth League will be opened to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) by Shrimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya.

The Bazaar will remain open during the following hours:—

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. on week days.

8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. on SSundays and Holidays.

Duration:—From Saturday 26th April to Sunday 4th May.

Location:—Upashraya, Waghji Land.

URGENT MEETING OF B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

DR. POPAT AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY.

All the Aurvedic Physicians, having the knowledge of a teacher and examiner are ifnormed here by that the different examinations of the above institution will be held in the month of June 1930. Those who wish to be appointed as examiner should apply to the registrar, suggesting theid name and subject before the 10th of May 1930, which will be put before the committee of the University.

A. A. M. S. BHISAGVAR.
Registrar.

POLICE EXCESSES AT BHATIA BAGH.

Bombay Congress Committee's Reply To Commissioner Healy.

(THROUGH THE SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

The Police Commissioner of Bombay declares that no force was used at Bhatia Baug. Here are some victims of Police excesses in addition to those whose names have already appeared in the press.

PRIVATE PARTS PRESSED OR KICKED:—Vanmali Lavji, Chimanlal G. Kabedia, Ramchandra P. Nude and Bhagwati Prasad.

PULLED BY HAIR:—Sadhoo Sitaram, Babulal Revashanker.

THROAT PRESSED: Manubhai M. Javeri, Gulabhoy P. Sukla, Hemchand Meghji and Jaykrishna Vithoba.

FAINTED:—Manubhai M. Zaveri, Jagmohandas K. Mehta, Vanmali Lavji, Vrijlal M. Kutchi, Jaikishan Bhaidas and Gopal G. Joshi.

RECEIVED LATHI BLOWS:—Ravji Mavji Patel, Jamnadas Valabhdas, Tribhovandas M. Sha Prabhashanker J. Jani, Nandlal V Kavi, Goculdas Laxmichand, Bhurprasad Bhagvatiprassad, Gangadas Nagardas, L. K. Joshi, Pranlal P. Chotalal, and Chunilal Dosabhoy.

BLOWS WITH KNOBBED STICK:—Shantilal Jatha Shanker Parekh and Govind Jagannath.

KICKED:—Jayaram Rajput, Gokuldas Dharamji Thakkar, Ratanji Madhir, Thakkar, J. K. Mehta and G. G. Joshi.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committee the National Flag Salutation will take place on Sunday at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Shivaji Park near Woollen Mills, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Ry. station.

After the Flag salutation is over sea water will be fetched by the Satyagrah's who will manufacture contraband salt and sell the same to the public. Public are requested to be present in time before 8 a.m. (S.T.)

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the volunteers to meet at Shivaji Park on Sunday at 6-30 a.m. to go round in a procession.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

The Rashtriya Sevika Sangh has taken up the boycott campaign in right earnest. About 300 ladies have enlisted themselves as volunteers. Groups are going about to chawls for propaganda and getting the pledges signed by the people. There is very great enthusiasm among the workers and many are over anxious to begin the picketing of foreign cloth shops which it is hoped will be started soon.

VILE PARLE'S ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, April 23.

Undeterred by the arrests and the savage sentences passed upon the leaders, the Satyagraha Camp at Vile Parle presented a lively appearance to-day at the prayer time in the evening. Sjt. Dada Abdulla, who has taken the place of Swami Anand, in the course of his speech referred to the glaring inconsistencies in passing sentences upon leaders for the same offence, and stated that no amount of repression on the part of Government would deter them from pursuing their course.

DR. SAWARKAR AS VOLUNTEER

Dr. N. D. Sawarkar and Mr. S. S. Naik have joined the Satyagraha Army. It is understood that a warrant has been issued to arrest Sjt. Shankerrao Deo.

"CHRONICLE'S" CONGRATULATIONS FOR JAILED JOURNALISTS.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the members of the Editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" held on Thursday, 24th inst. the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the members of the Editorial staff of "The Chronicle" congratulates Mr. S. K. Patil, their colleagues, on his being honoured by imprisonment for offering Satyagraha against the Salt Act.

(2) Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of his family.

(3) Another resolution congratulating Mr. R. K. Prabhu, an ex-member of the Editorial staff of "The Chronicle," on his conviction in the Satyagraha campaign was also passed.

To-day's Programme.

—:o:—

(THROUGH THE SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

All the Satyagraha volunteers will concentrate on the Chaupati Sands to-day (Friday) at 7-30 a.m. and begin the Satyagraha at 8 a.m. At 9 a.m. they will disperse. All Satyagrahi Volunteers should be present themselves at Chaupati punctually at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION ADJOURNS AGAIN.

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Thursday without transacting any business to show their protest against the sentence passed on Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master, a member of the Corporation, by Mr. G. B. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, for contravening the Salt Act on Wednesday. Under the constitution of the Bombay Municipality, reasons for adjournment are not to be given and therefore Dr. Poonsey H. Mehesheri moved simply an adjournment. Mr. Poonjabhai Thakarsay seconded the proposition and Dr. J. V. Vora supported it.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia expressed his full sympathy towards the motion but pointed out that since they were adjourning day by day the work had accumulated. He, therefore, suggested that consideration of adjournment be postponed till 4-30 p.m.

The President did not agree with the suggestion and the motion was carried "nem con". The Corporation then adjourned till 4-15 p.m to-day. (Friday.)

CONGRESS BULLETIN: A SUGGESTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to handle a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" the other day and it conveyed a rather unpleasant impression of bad production from a journalistic viewpoint.

The writing must be improved in quality and form if its propagandist value is to enhanced. Will the Congress authorities act on this suggestion.?—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Bombay, April 24.

LUDHIANA CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Bhagat Sing's Father.

LUDHIANA, April 23.

Sardar Kishen Singh, father of Bhagatsingh arrested yesterday, has been bailed.

Moulana Habibar Rahaman, President, Ludhiana Congress, was arrested under Section 108, C. P. C. He was asked to furnish bail which he refused. Immediately after Moulana's arrest eight other leaders and two volunteers were arrested. It is believed the arrests took place in connection with the disturbance at the public meeting last night. The city will observe complete hartal to-morrow and hold a meeting in the evening.—Free Press.

BOMBAY DOCTOR'S BOYCOTT MOVE.

—:o:—

REFUSAL TO REMAIN ON BRITISH REGISTER.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow) has informed the General Medical Council of United Kingdom that he does not wish to remain on their register as a mark of resentment against the action of the G. M. C. in not recognising the medical degrees of the Indian Universities as registrable in the United Kingdom.

DHOLERA FOR MASS DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

RANPUR, April 24.

The Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, Ranpur, wires:—

Barwala Mahajan have declared social boycott of Government officers and have already boycotted one Chhotalal.

Dholera group broke Customs cordon drawn over Kathiawar at Bholad Customs Station. Volunteers have been spread over the whole district, busy with constructive programme. Bhadlad Mukhi has resigned and his successor has been socially boycotted. Other Taluka preparing to follow Dholera's lead, while groups of villages in Dholera Taluka are busy in actively organizing mass civil disobedience, similar to the one witnessed at Ambli. Ambli centre, after its first experiment daily offers mass civil disobedience and hundreds of villagers daily fetch contraband salt. Some time back three volunteers collecting salt, on being found alone were set upon by Salt Department Police, who are busy destroying salt deposits, and belaboured with sticks. But nevertheless volunteers persisted in their task and successfully brought contraband salt.

MALWAN MAKES SALT.

MALWAN, April 24.

Helped by 200 citizens of this place, the volunteers began making salt to-day. Police are watching the operations.—Free Press.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has joined Gandhiji's campaign. Here he is seen addressing the public meeting at Esplanade Maidan.

One of the victims of Police assault at Bhatia Baug.

BOMBAY'S NEW CHIEF JUDGE.

—:o:—

No Previous Connection with India.

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Fisher Beaumont K. C. the newly appointed Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, is 52 years of age. He has had no previous connection with India. Mr. Beaumont has had a very successful career at the Chancery Bar. He was educated at Marlborough and Pembroke (Cambridge). He took First Class with Honours in History and was called to Bar by Lincolns Inn in 1910, and took silk in 1913. He is reputed to be one of the best golfers at the Bar.—Reuter.

BOMBAY EDITOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Defamation Of H. H. Aga Khan.

The Editor of "Cutch Soodarshan" a weekly Gujarati paper, who was charged by Mahomed Ebraham Ravji with publishing defamatory statements about His Highness the Aga Khan and thereby causing ill-feeling amongst the Khoja community was convicted by Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court. He was sentenced to suffer six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default further imprisonment for six weeks.

ALL-PARTIES' COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, April 24.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir A. P. Patro have issued a statement that the meeting of the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference will be held in Bombay and the Committee will resume its sittings on May 14 at 11 o'clock in the Legislative Council Hall.—A. P.

BARDOLI SARDAR AND MANILAL KOTHARI CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

B. B. and C. I. Rly. Union's Resolution.

An emergent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association was held under the auspices of the above Association on Sunday, when resolution was passed seconding deep regret and pain and strong protest against the action of Government in arresting and imprisoning Sardar Vallabhbhai Pajel, President of the Association and congratulating both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Manilal Kothari for their arrest and imprisonment in the cause of the country.

A. I. RAILWAY FEDERATION'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

The Secretary B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union, Bombay, writes:

"We regret to bring to the notice of all the affiliated Unions that our representatives who had gone to Hubli to attend the meeting of the General Council All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the 20th instant state that they could not attend the meeting as it was held early in the morning and came to a close before 12 o'clock. Almost all the representatives had left Hubli by 12 o'clock train. According to the Circular of the General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation the meeting was to be held at 12 o'clock on the 20th instant. But when our representatives went to the pendal at the notified hour they were surprised to find that the meeting was already over and the representatives of other Unions had left by 12 o'clock train.

Bombay Satyagrahis Defy Salt Act.

POLICE REFRAIN FROM INTERFERING.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS MAKE SALT AND SELL IT.

The police again did not interfere on Thursday with the Satyagrahi volunteers in their operations of manufacturing contraband salt. About a thousand volunteers collected at the maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, at 8 a.m. and formed seven cordons to face the onslaught of the police. Thus being secured, the leaders began to manufacture contraband salt from the sea water which they had brought with them. Among those present were also Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhatopadhya, and Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas. After the salt was manufactured, it was sold in packets at fancy prices.

ADVOCATE AS SATYAGRAHI

Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, has also joined the Satyagraha movement with his wife.

Salt Laws Defied In Matunga.

—:o:—

(Through Matunga Congress Committee.)

In response to the appeal of the local Congress Committee a very large number of people about a thousand strong consisting of ladies, gentlemen and boys fully representative of all the resident communities in Matunga (G. I. P.) started in a procession on Sunday at 6-30 a.m. from Napoo Hall and proceeded to Mahim Sea Beach to fetch sea water. As the procession wended its way many people from B. B. Matunga also joined. Seth Velji Napoo, Dr. Udgaonker, Mr. Iyengar and others addressed the processionists at the Napoo Hall and thanked them for the ready response they gave to the call of the local Congress Committee. They also gave the necessary instructions to prepare salt in disobedience of the Salt Law and advised the people to hand over the contraband salt so prepared to the Taluka Congress Committee to be auctioned.

Marwadi Chamber & Swadeshi.

—:o:—

An enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Marwad. Chamber of Commerce was held under the chairmanship of Mr Ramchandra Baid in the Chamber's Hall on Sunday last at 1 p.m. when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"In view of the present condition of the country this joint meeting of the ordinary and associate members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce recommends to all the members (i) to use only Khadi or pure Swadeshi cloth and persuade their servants and dependents to do likewise, and (ii) totally to refrain from purchasing for themselves and for their constituents any foreign cloth for a period of one year from now."

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Policemen Do Not Turn Up On Thursday.

SALT MANUFACTURED AT PAREL.

(THROUGH THE SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

BOMBAY, April 24.

The police were conspicuous by their absence at the Maidan opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, where about 1,000 Satyagrahis and a large number of citizens had collected. Salt manufactured from 7-30 a.m. The Satyagrahi volunteers formed themselves in cordons ten deep to prevent assault on their salt pans by the police. They went on with their work till 9 o'clock and marched back to Congress House.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya and the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. were present throughout.

The Police did not come any where near the scene of the Satyagraha operations.

SWARAJ FOR THE MASSES.

—:o:—

Congress Meetings In Parel.

(THROUGH THE SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

Two mass meetings of the working class were held on Wednesday night at Lal Baug and Nagu Sayaji Wadi. Both the meetings were organised by the Bombay Satyagraha Committee and were presided over by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya.

All the speakers explained the signification of the Civil Disobedience movement of the Congress and exhorted the workers to join the fight for National Independence. They also stressed the need for complete boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and complete prohibition.

Shrimati Kamaladevi in the course of her two speeches referred to the address of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Lahore Congress and pointed out that the Congress was fighting for Swaraj for the masses. The present fight was essentially a fight for bread, shelter and clothing to the starving, homeless and naked millions of the country. The united strength of the workers and peasants alone could bring about this great achievement.

The message of the Congress was very enthusiastically received.

PATRIOTIC TAXIWALLAS.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, April 23.

At a meeting of taxi-drivers it was decided (1) all Municipal employees who tendered evidence against drivers whose license had been confiscated be socially boycotted. (2) No Government servant be allowed to travel without paying fare. (3. All motor and taxi-drivers should whole-heartedly take part in the political movement. It might be recalled that the licenses of 15 taxi-drivers were forfeited by police for taking part in the last hartal demonstration on the arrest of the Congress President.—Free Press.

MR. AND MRS. KAMDAR JOIN CONGRESS

—:o:—

Determined To Help Gandhiji.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Among the new notable recruits to the present Congress campaign are Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kamdar. Mr. Kamdar, a well-known Advocate of Bombay, began interesting himself in Congress work as far back as in 1908 and was a prominent worker in the Home Rule agitation of 1916. But for some years thereafter his mind was diverted to matters spiritual. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on his re-entry into the Congress, he said:

"Recent events and the attitude of the Government towards National ideals and aspirations convinced me that the only way for national existence and of rescuing it from the crushing foreign domination was to follow Mahatma Gandhi and co-operate with him in the struggle he has initiated for the nation. Even now I have my doubts and differences about some of the items of Gandhiji's programme and his mode and methods of carrying it out. For instance I differ from him as to the place of mill-made cloth in the "Swadeshi Programme" and I had discussion with him on the subject during my recent stay with him for some days and we both, Gandhiji and myself, agreed that even with all those differences there was a place and a scope for co-operation with him in this national struggle".

"The last straw on the camel's back," Mr. Kamdar added, "was the brutal and indecent atrocities perpetrated by the police in the presence of responsible officers in snatching contraband salt from the volunteers. I was pained to read the reports in the papers of these barbarous methods and more pained to see the callous attitude of the higher Government authorities and even the Moderates who seem to allow if not sanction these brutalities.

Proceeding, Mr. Kamdar said: "The bureaucracy has, inspite of the professions and assurances of the heads of the Government, both here and in England, has started a ruthless policy of repression and even the Judiciary seem to co-operate in this by passing unnecessarily heavy sentences, quite out of proportion to the issues in question on the valiant band of workers in their legitimate fight with the weapons of non-violence and self-suffering.

"These circumstances compelled me to make up my mind to accept Gandhiji's leardership, give up my practice and contribute my humble mite towards the national struggle in which my wife has also offered to help and co-operate."

Mrs. Kamdar has actively interested herself in national work for years past and her services as also those of her husband will no doubt be much appreciated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1930

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

—:o:—

The attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Congress in general towards the Hindu-Muslim settlement has been of late so grossly and persistently misrepresented by some critics that he has felt constrained to restate his position, which to a large extent is also that of the Congress. Replying to the insinuation made by some that the present campaign is not for Independence but to enforce the Nehru Report with its incomplete communal settlement, Gandhiji states: "The Nehru Constitution having lapsed, the communal solution has naturally lapsed. The Lahore Congress resolution mentions in so many words that the communal solution not having given satisfaction either to the Sikhs or the Mussalmans, the question might have to be reconsidered so as to give satisfaction to all the parties concerned." And as regards the precise motive behind the present campaign, he says: "The present campaign is not designed to establish Independence but to arm the people with the power to do so. When the power has been generated and the time has come for the establishment of Independence, Mussalmans and all other minorities will have to be placated." "Our differences" he adds, "are due to our weakness. When we have the power from within, we shall shed our weakness."

These sentiments are literally and profoundly true. Our weakness is begotten of long subjection to alien rule, and many still turn to the alien rulers for the satisfaction of their needs and grievances instead of negotiating with their own countrymen. The present campaign is intended to teach every one participating in it both the lesson of self-reliance and of sacrifice for the country. Comrades in the campaign cannot fail to shed their petty communal differences and to acquire a hitherto undreamt of strength for the redress of their legitimate grievances. This is all the more true because the very nature of the campaign is such as to benefit all classes and communities especially the poorest. When thousands cheerfully sacrifice themselves for the sake of the country and especially its starving millions, what better guarantees can be expected of the 'bona fides', of their preparedness to sink all personal or communal considerations when Swaraj is to be inaugurated? Besides, when with the success of the campaign the country will acquire what Pandit Motilal Nehru calls "the whip-hand of the situation", there would be no need to play one community against the other and then will be the right time to complete the communal settlement begun by the All-Parties' Conference. We doubt if any Conference can just at present completely solve the question to the satisfaction of the communities concerned. If, however, the Sapru Conference can achieve the miracle, the Congress and the country will be the happier for being anticipated and will gladly put their seal on the settlement. But whether the communal settlement is attempted immediately or at a later date, can any patriotic Muslim justify the action of those who counsel the Muslim community to withhold co-operation in the national struggle for freedom? It is in fact in the interests of the minorities themselves that they should help to lay the foundations of the future Swaraj. As for their place in that Swaraj what better guarantee could they wish than the assurance of the Mahatma that "Muslims and all other minorities will have to be placated?"

The above view may not be relished by extreme communalists just at present. But its soundness will not be long in being self-evident. Presiding over a meeting of Muslims in Bombay on Wednesday Maulana Mahomed Ali could persuade himself to say that Muslims refused to join Gandhiji "because his movement is not a movement for the complete independence of India but for making the seventy millions of Indian Mussalmans dependents of the Hindu Mahasabha whether with or without the British connection." It is difficult to see any rhyme or reason in the charge. A part of the answer is given by Gandhiji himself. But a more fitting answer is being given by an increasing number of Muslims who are being attracted to the campaign by its purity and disinterestedness acting as they do on the patriotic consideration that the duties a community owes to the country must always take precedence over its own rights. It may be true that those who join the campaign will be, if the campaign succeeds, in a stronger position to assert themselves both against the Government and the non-combatants. But the fruits of the combatants' sacrifice will be available for the whole country. There can be, as Gandhiji truly says, "nothing to suspect in resisting the salt tax or the drink and drug evil or the inroads of foreign cloth through Khadi." In fact, the Muslim community, which is the poorer of the two communities, stands to reap greater benefit from the success of the movement. We cannot conclude this article better than in the words of the "Mussalman" of Calcutta, which in a recent issue said: "The salt tax is a most inequitable tax. To fight against it is an assertion of the people's right not to pay any such unjust tax. It affects the masses, who are generally poor, more than the classes,..... and the Mussalmans are mostly poor. It will accordingly be unwise, we think, on the part of any section of the leading Mussalmans to dissuade the community from taking advantage of it."

SENSIBLE POLICY.

—:o:—

The Commissioner of Police for Bombay deserves to be congratulated on having taken a sensible view of police duty in meeting the situation created by the Salt Satyagraha. The Civil Resister whose weapon is non-violence and who openly and humbly breaks a particular law, only to court arrest and invite suffering must be dealt with by peaceful means by any Government which claims to be civilised. In a Press interview Mr. Healy declared: "I am reluctant to order lathi charges against persons adopting a policy of passive resistance." In making this sensible declaration he showed that he respected the non-violent method of the Civil Resister. We only wish he had made his declaration earlier and that his subordinates had carried out his excellent intentions on the occasion of their raid at the Congress House. He denies the allegations of force being used by his subordinates in the Bhatia Bang incident of Tuesday, but the accounts of a number of eye-witnesses and the statements made by the victims themselves indicate that such force was used. We hope his instructions to his men "to play the game" will be stricter than they evidently have been and, what is more important, that he will see that his instructions are carried out. But why should not the Inspector-General of Police in this Presidency imitate the sensible policy of the Police Chief in Bombay and give strict orders to his men not to use physical force against Satyagrahis? Apart from the humanitarian aspect, the use of force against civil resisters is legally indefensible. We publish elsewhere the statement of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai on the subject. It is unnecessary to emphasise the weight which attaches to the opinion of Mr. Bhulabhai. His view is emphatic and unequivocal. He says: "As these acts are entirely unjustified by law it is the obvious and primary duty of Government to see that these acts are not committed by any servant of Government and those who have perpetrated them personally or are responsible for their perpetration will be dealt with severely and immediately." Why are the Government of Bombay still silent in regard to the grave allegations against the police in Dholera and other places? They owe it to the public that they should, as Mr. Desai suggests, announce their willingness to inquire closely into the allegations and bring the parties against whom the charges can be proved immediately to account and also to indicate that they are willing to play the game in meeting non-violent resistance with peaceful methods. The most effective method for Government, of course, is to meet the people's wishes and remove the obnoxious Salt Duty.

BROAD MINDED SURVEY.

—:o:—

The Presidential address of Mr. Yakub Hassan at the Cutchi People's Conference held on Saturday at Anjar, a commercial centre in Cutch State, is distinguished not only for the many constructive suggestions he made to the Cutch Darbar for reforming the administration but also for the broad-minded survey he made of the general political problem in India. His emphasis on the duty of Indian Rulers to march with the times and introduce responsible government in their territories was very opportune. As for reform in Cutch itself his description of the present condition of that territory is a melancholy indication of how very much remains to be achieved and how very little H. H. the Maharao, in spite of his numerous promises to the people to introduce reforms, has so far undertaken to do in that direction. Mr. Yakub Hassan drew a pitiable picture of commerce and industry in Cutch. He said: "The export and import trade has been ruined, industries have nearly been destroyed, the silver and enamel work for which Cutch was famous, the beautiful embroidery for which this State was noted and the manufacture of silk and cotton are languishing." And what has the Durbar done to improve even to a little extent this sorry state of affairs? Practically nothing. Education, irrigation, communications, all suffer because they are financially starved and the enterprising Cutchee leaves his home and makes a mark in commercial and industrial enterprise not only in others parts of India but also in Burma and East Africa. Is theere any wonder that the subjects of the Cutch State are deeply discontented with their administration?

IS FORCE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS JUSTIFIED?

—:o:—

What The Salt Act Says.

(BY A LAWYER.)

There are certain acts on the statute book which are very rarely referred to by even a busy legal practitioner. The Bombay Salt Act happens to be one of such Acts. Consequently its provisions are much less perused by a lawyer and equally less known to a layman.

The nation-wide campaign of salt-law-breaking has pushed that iniquitous Act into much prominence with the result that a lawyer is induced carefully to study its material provisions and a layman to cast a hurried glance over them. I propose to discuss in this article whether any Salt Revenue Officer is entitled in law to use force while searching a person suspected to possess contraband salt or seizing it from him.

Chapter VII of the Bombay Salt Act 1890 deals with "Powers of Salt-Revenue Officers" and sections 39, 40 and 43 are material for the purposes of this discussion.

Section 39 clauses (e) (f) and (g) deal with detention, search, sezure and arrest and the said clauses are as follows verbatim.

Section 39. "Any Salt-Revenue Officer empowered in this behalf may:—

(e) detain and search any person, animal, vessel, conveyance, goods or package upon or in whom or which he shall have reason to believe that there is contraband salt.

(f) Seize in any open place, or in transit any article which he has reason to believe to be contraband salt and any package or covering in which such article is found and the other contents, if any, of such package or covering in which the same is found and any animal, vessel or conveyance used or intended to be used in carrying the same.

(g) detain and search and, if he think proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence punishable under this or any other law for the time being in force relating to

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

THE SALT TAX.

(BY POLITICUS.)

IV*

Though the Salt-Tax has been placed fourth on the list of the Minimum Demand by Mahatmaji, it was selected by him to be the first for the honour of a nation-wide breach of it. I conceive he wanted to convey thereby his utter abhorrence of the Duty; and there can be no two opinions on the inequity of the levy.

THE SALT TAX V. EXCISE ON DRUGS AND DRINKS.

The Excise Duty on intoxicating drugs is, fiscally considered, of the same character as the Salt Duty. But, while the former is a charge on an undesirable consumption, the latter is a tax on a prime necessity of life. While the former may have a shadow of justification in the plea, not infrequently urged by Government, that the tax itself is a means to restrict such a deleterious consumption, the latter has not a ghost of such, or any other, justification. While the reduction in consumption arising out of an increase in duty on intoxicants is, so far as it goes, to be welcomed, the prevention of consumption of salt must be condemned on any count, in so far as it is the outcome of the Government duty. While the Excise Duty on intoxicating drugs is capable of, and is being, adjusted to the ability of the tax-payer, the Salt Duty has not even this merely fiscal justification in its favour. On the contrary, the salt needs of the rich and the poor are alike, or differ at all because the poorer the people the greater their need of salt. And the greater the need of salt, the larger their burden, on penalty of reducing or foregoing consumption of one of the prime necessities of life.

FOOD TAXES AN ABOMINATION IN ENGLAND.

Food Taxes in England have been an abomination, ever since the modern English Democracy was born. A "Free Breakfast Table" is an ideal of finance that every Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Gladstone to Snowden, has sought to attain. In India, however, even the laws of science have to be perverted to suit the requirements of our unnatural governance. No one can even think of a Free Breakfast Table, in a land where salt is taxed, and rice is taxed, and sugar is taxed. There may be something on the other side of the medal in respect of the last two. But in regard to salt, there is neither extenuation nor exculpation.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN SALT-TAX.

The British Government in India has concerned itself with the Salt Tax ever since is was in an embryonic stage. Their official apologists have generally asserted that the Salt Tax has been inherited—like the Land Revenue,—by the present British Government from their Indian predecessors, though they generally forget to give their authority for such 'obiter dicta'. Since 1760, however, the Company's Government in Bengal have had either a Salt monopoly, or levied a Salt Duty. In the earlier years, the proceeds of the Salt Monopoly were made over to the public servants of the Company, in order to tempt them to be restrained in their hunt for "presents" from the "Natives". Since 1793, it has formed an integral part of the public revenues of the country, all over British India.

SALT TAX AND THE "MASSES".

Needless to go further into the details of this sad story. But the official attitude, prescribed half a century ago, and maintained rigidly ever since, is worthy of more than a passing notice.—If only as a symptom of the 'malaise' of our body politic. Said the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of Stat for India, in 1869.:—"

"On all grounds of general principle, 'Salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation.' It is impossible in any country to reach the masses of the population by direct taxation. If they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon articles of universal consumption.....There is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied."

CONVENIENT LAPSE OF MEMORY.

His Grace was apparently innocent enough to believe that the Indian peasant pays no land revenue, and so consoled his conscience that the masses of India are not liable to direct taxation! But, in addition to the Land Revenue, falling upon three out of every four persons in India.—And what else could His Grace of Argyll and successors mean by "masses"?—every item in the public revenues of the country,—central or provincial—has its burden for the people,—for the masses,—except possibly the Income Taxes.

"It is almost impossible to find a citizen of India," says a historian of Indian Finance, "who neither possesses land, nor uses intoxicating drugs or drinks, nor goes to law, nor consumes forest produce, nor wears clothing home-made or foreign, nor travels by railways; and so it would be absurd to say that the Salt Duty is the only means to reach that section of the community which otherwise would escape all tax-burdens".

For the total revenues of India are made up out of the sources described in that quotation; and of these, as already remarked in an earlier article, five out of every six rupees collected in this country by way of revenue are paid by the "masses" of the people exclusively.

INDIAN FINANCE—THE CAPITALIST'S PARADISE.

The Indian financial system has the unique distinction of being deliberately founded on the negation of all approved principles in taxation. In all other civilised countries the financier sees to it that the burdens are imposed in direct proportion with the ability to pay. In India they are in inverse proportion to the ability of the tax-payer to bear them. The reason is perfectly intelligible. An alien Government dare not offend the richer classes in the community, even though they make only 1 per cent thereof. Hence the exemption of the richest class in the country,—the large Zamindar having huge unearned increments,—from any direct taxation, beyond a negligible fraction of the income claimed as Land Revenue. Hence also the insistence on Salt Duty and other like burdens, because the dumb millions have no right to dispute the wisdom of the Almighty Government!

SALT DUTY AND OPIUM REVENUE.

Before going further in this discussion, let me point out a curious and instructive analogy. The Salt Tax now yields, in round terms, Rs. 7 crores, out of a total Central revenue of Rs. 130 crores. The Opium Revenue at its best used to yield Rs. 10 crores, out of a combined total of Central and Provincial Revenues of about 120 crores. The Salt Tax, therefore, is a much smaller proportion today even of the Central revenues alone, than the Opium Revenue was at its height of the combined revenue. Of the combined aggregate, the Salt-Tax now makes a little over 2 per cent; while the Opium revenue at its best was 8 per cent. The Opium Revenue, besides—whatever its other faults,—did not fall on Indians. It was a rare specimen of that form of taxation which is borne wholly by the foreigner. It is the Roe's egg of modern public finance to find such a Tax. The Salt Revenue is borne by the Indian ryot, one least able to bear it. It is on a necessary of life, while the Opium Revenue was on a deleterious consumption that the Indian Government might well claim to seek to restrict even for the foreign consumer by increasing the price. But the British Puritan chose to be a philanthropist—at the cost of India. The Opium Revenue was decreed by the autocrat of Charles Street to be abolished—for the benefit of the Chinaman. And the same authority insisted, as noted above, on the Salt Duty being the most legitimate source of revenue to the Government of India. Not that the Indian intellectual objected then, or demurs now, to the Opium abolition. But he cannot help wondering, if the British Government in India has always been conducted for the sole benefit of Indians! With this and like instances, to guide him, it would be no surprise if he blunders eventually into the naked truth.

INEQUITIES OF SALT TAX.

Of the total Salt, consumed in British India, about 30 per cent is imported by sea from other countries. An import duty is levied on that; but the Indian competitor of these imports is by no means convinced that the import duty is equivalent, or equitable. A Tariff Committee—that patent device of the present Government to do nothing in a most imposing style,—is asked to investigate into the matter. But not even the President of the Tariff Board can say when Government will wake up enough to take notice of their recommendations. About 50 per cent of the total consumption is obtained from the sea in the maritime provinces of Madras and Bombay. Hence the won-

(Continued on Page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Seeking Trouble.

Mr. Clynes, the Labour Home Secretary, appears determined to invite trouble with his Party's "rebel" back-benchers, the small I. L. P. group headed by Mr. Maxton. The I. L. P. adopted at its Conference at Birmingham a resolution regretting Mr. Clynes' failure to reprieve Podmore, the sentence of death on whom for the murder of an oil agent caused considerable public agitation and led to repeated efforts to secure him a Home Office reprieve. Podmore was hanged on Tuesday and Mr. Clynes might as well have ignored the I. L. P. protest. But he has chosen to make a statement that he is not prepared to make a "mockery of law" and has put "pep and ginger" into it by adding "there is a large volume of public opinion which says that many I. L. P. leaders should be shot out of hand". The remark is bound to widen the breach between the Maxton group and official Labour. In incisive and sarcastic comment the I. L. P. men can easily beat the MacDonaldites and one should reasonably expect a lively verbal fusillade between the two, the Maxton group profiting by the contest.

Muslims And Satyagraha.

A telegraphic message sent to us from Gorakhpur by Hakim Ilyas, Member of local Jamiat-ul-Ulema, deserves to be carefully noted by the public. It says: "Gorakhpur Muslims unanimously resolved in a meeting that they view with suspicion the Muzzafernagar Muslim Conference and the activities of the Ali Brothers, Abdul Majid Azad Subhani, Shafi Daudi, Syed Jalib, etc. as they have lost the confidence of the Muslim world. They have become tools of the aristocratic class seeking coming elections. Their activities are nothing but deadly against the present national and Islamic spirit of the world and therefore deplorable." Few Muslims, however, are of this type. Reports from the Punjab, U. P. and Bengal show that Muslims are joing or supporting the Satyagraha campaign in increasing numbers. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad is organizing Satyagraha at Delhi both among Hindus and Muslims and has started an Ashram to train volunteers. In Gujarat there is now little difference between volunteers and non-volunteers, between Hindus and Muslims, so far as making of salt is concerned. In Bombay a separate batch of Muslim volunteers broke salt laws on Sunday at Chowpatty.

Brutal.

Mr. B. S. Pathik, the President of the Ajmer Congress Committee and Mr. Narsinghdas, Hon. Secretary of the Committee, were both sentenced last week to two years' rigorous imprisonment for offering Satyagraha against salt laws. The sentences were savage enough but we understand from a reliable correspondent that both the leaders are treated as common criminals if not worse, that Mr. Pathik is made to grind 15 seers of grain daily and that Mr. Narsinghdas is confined in a solitary cell for the alleged refusal to salute the European Superintendent and was even threatened to be flogged. It seems the new jail rules have not been enforced at Ajmer.

Disgraceful

Reports of excesses perpetrated by the police continue to come from several quarters. Perhaps the most disgraceful conduct is that of a police constable of Amritsar who, according to the Director, Public Information Bureau, Satyagraha War Council, Amritsar, is alleged to have removed his trousers and stood naked "in a disgracefully indecent posture before a Satyagrahi lady volunteer at Jallianwala Bagh". We agree with the "Tribune" of Lahore that "no Government with any sense of decency can afford to ignore an allegation of so grave a character against a policeman on duty."

Keeping It Secret.

The Man:—"Of course you understand, dear, that for business reasons our engagement must be kept secret."

The Girl:—"Oh yes, dear, I do tell everybody that."

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI SPEAKS OUT.

No Legal Sanction For Force Against Satyagrahis.

DEAL SEVERELY WITH OFFICIAL "LAW-BREAKERS."

Mr. Bhulabhai, the eminent lawyer of Bombay has issued the following statement regarding the conduct of officials in enforcing the provisions of the Salt Act:

Pointed attention has been drawn in the public press to the conduct of the servants of Government in all grades of service in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the Salt Act. Judging from the accounts which have appeared in the different newspapers it can hardly be denied that individual servants of Goverment have resorted to all methods from a simple assault to the infliction of serious and demoralising injuries on individual satyagrahis. The instances of Ambalal and Ramniklal from Dholera are too well-known to the public to require any further comment. Reports of similar instances from Viramgam have also been published. My friend Mr. Jiwanlal Desai, Bar-at-Law of Ahmedabad has also addressed a communication on the 22nd of April 1930 which confirms the correctness of the said reports. Prof. Swaminarayen, an M. L. C. of the Bombay Legislative Council, has also addressed a letter to H's Excellency the Governor which appeared in the public press and which bears out the allegations of personal cruelty on the part of the officials as alleged by the Satyagrahis. It has been alleged that similar instances have occurred in Vedach and Bombay. As regards Bombay I have noticed a statement by the Commissioner of Police denying the correctness of the statements. The account given by the Satyagrahis contain such details of the injury alleged to have been inflicted by the Police that a bare denial is hardly satisfactory. Such conduct has been condemned on moral and humanitarian grounds.

It is not my desire in this communication to enter into those aspects. A question naturally arises whether, apart from the grounds on which this conduct has been condemned, this conduct is justified by any provision of the law in force in British India which the Government are attempting to support and carry out through their officials and a further question which also arises is whether, if the conduct is illegal, apart from the liability of Government, the individual persons guilty of those acts are not liable criminally and civily for the injuries inflicted by them on the individual Satyagrahis. I am aware that the individual Satyagrahis will not resort to any court of law for redress but that is all the greater reason why the legality require careful examination.

UNJUSTIFIED.

Though the powers conferred upon salt revenue officers and other servants of Government by the Salt Act are somewhat drastic it is clear on an examination of the provisions of that Act that these acts cannot possibly be justified. Section 39 of Act II of 1890 provides that any salt revenue officer empowered in this behalf may in case of resistance break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry upon or into such land, building, enclosed space or premises and take possession of or destroy any salt so manufactured; detain and search any person animal vessel conveyance goods or packages upon or in woom or which he shall have reason to believe that there is contraband salt; seize in any open space or in transit any article which he has reason to believe to be contraband salt and any package or covering in which such article is found and the other contents if any of such package or covering in which the same is found and any animal vessel or conveyance used or intended to be used in carrying the same; detain and search and if he think proper arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence punishable under this or any other law for the time being in force relating to salt revenue or in whose possession contraband salt is found.

Section 40 provides that all searches and arrests under the last preceding section shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 41 makes it incumbent on every village officer and on every officer of the departments of Police, Customs, Opium, Abkari, Forests and Revenue on receipt of notice or of a request from any salt revenue officer to assist such officer in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

Section 44 then provides that every person arrested under the Act shall be forwarded without delay to the nearest salt revenue officer empowered to send persons so arrested to a Magistrate or if there be no such salt revenue officer within a reasonable distance to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

These provisions are undoubtedly wide and drastic but none of these provisions can justify the acts now complained of and committed by individual servants of Government against Satyagrahi Passive Resisters. The only provision relating to "resistence" is the one by which the salt revenue officer is empowered to break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry upon or into such land, building enclosed space or premises and no one with any judicial sense or responsibility will pretend that the words "remove any other obstacle" following upon the words "break open any door" justify such acts.

The most outstanding feature of the report of all the incidents is that it is not even alleged that any force or counter force has been used by any Satyagrahi. The result is that even what is described as the right of private defence under the Indian Penal Code cannot possibly come into operation. Sanction of such right and its limitations are laid down by Sections 96 to 106 and an examination of those sections will clearly show that none of then can be brought in in aid of the justification or these acts for the protection of law can only extend to acts justified by the Law. It is stated in the letter of my friend Mr. Jiwanlal Desai that he was told that there was some provision of law passed in the year 1857 under which these acts were presumably said to be justified I have not been able to trace such provision.

BRING THEM TO BOOK.

The result is that every individual servant of Government who is guilty of the acts alleged against them has no protection of the law and it is impossible that the Government administering law can countenance or support or justify them or any of them. Apart, therefore, from individual liability both civil and criminal which the Satyagrahis will not enforce, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that the law is observed as much by its own servants as by the citizens and I wish publicly to draw the attention of the Government (including its Law Member) and the Law Officers of the Crown to this grave aspect of the matter.

I have addressed this to the public press in the hope that this question may be threshed out fully and completely and I have no doubt that in addition to the Law Member and Law Officers of the Crown the other constitutional lawyers who are ever ready to condemn the law-breakers will also intimate their views how far the above acts are justified by the Law.

As these acts are entirely unjustified by law it is the obvious and primary duty of Government to see that these acts are not committed by any servant of Government and those who have perpetrated thom personally or are responsible for their perpetration will be dealt with severely and immediately.

As has been pointed out above the arrest and imprisonment of persons who commit any breach of the Salt Act as provided for by the Law, but the Government for obvious reasons have not availed themselves of these existing provisions except in individual instances.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DANGER OF HYSTERIA.

(BY J. D. J.)

Those of us who are members of the European Association (Bombay Branch) have been invited to attend an "important meeting" to be held on Tuesday, the 29th of April. Sir Hugh Cocke, M.L.A. "will speak", and he will make an effort to explain the "present political situation." The Committee invite and "will appreciate any suggestions and criticisms." I am, unfortunately, at present, suffering from a septic foot, which will prevent my attendance, but I would like to address those Europeans who read this paper on the "present political situation." The European Editor of your evening contemporary, the "I. D. M." in the course of a rambling discourse, tells us very gravely that: "The Government will do well to see the handwriting on the wall, and make up its mind to transfer the Government 'completely' to the people of the country, and convince them that genuine measures are being taken to make good its determination without further loss of time." And we are finally warned: "Failure to do so will lead to disastrous consequences."

That all this is nothing but 'clap trap' is proved from the fact that the writer does not believe it is possible for Government for some considerable time to come—"to take genuine measures" to this end. Were, he indeed, to be "genuinely" of this opinion, he would obviously be "manufacturing salt" or selling "contraband salt" or praising those who are engaged in these interestig activities. Instead of this, what is his interesting pastime? None other than this. For weeks he has poured ridicule on those who have laboured to "bend the Government" to their own way of thinking, namely,—to persuade Government "to make good" what the British Parliament promised thirteen long years ago—"without further loss of time". In his "question to Gandhi" he talks about Dominion Status, which can "safely be applied" etc.

STRANGE JOURNALISM.

It is perfectly painful to read and listen to what we are told by the majority of European journalists both in India and in England. And what sort of opinion has your contemporary, of its readers' intelligence? What useful purpose can there be served, by printing "Sir Reginald Craddock's outburst" which the editor calls—"a distorted view"? What sort of 'journalism' is this that seeks to entertain its readers in this fashion:—"I like Mrs. Naidu's three virtues ..... She said, "you don't know what I have to suffer in my work for Hindu-Muslim 'unity.' All these Maulvis come here and talk for hours, and, do you know, they insist on kissing me. I immediately asked her—if their beards tickled? Mrs. Naidu assured me that they did", etc., etc. Now, if all this is true then the only "Maulvie" with whom I am acquainted, and is capable of doing this or behaving in this fashion (on behalf of Hindu-Muslim "Unity")—is my 'esteemed' friend Maulvie Anis Ahmed and my experience is that the further Mrs. Naidu keeps away from such Maulvies—the better. But in all seriousness, I would ask Sir C. Setalvad, Sir P. Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir P. Thakurdas and others in Bombay—in fact all "Liberal Leaders"—do they really believe that their cause is furthered by such 'journalism' as this? —such pitiable damned nonsense as this, one reads in such foul and dirty 'rags' like the "Pink Un" in England. Yet this journalist, actually calls a contributor in the "Chronicle" this morning—"a poor idiot". I have read "A Journalist's" contribution, and he has written very sensibly, and what he has said is all true and what is more. I am convinced that, were he in "charge" of a paper, he would be the last to publish what Mr. Wilson did in the "Pioneer."

WHY ENGLAND LOSES.

I mean—"The Belur train-smash" communique—of very sad memory. (I will never forgive him for that). Now, to return to Sir Hugh Cocke and my European friends. I hope Sir Hugh reads the "Spectator". If he does not, (and very few Englishmen in India are 'capable' of doing so)—I would ask him to procure a copy of the "Spectator" of March 29th, and read out to the members at the meeting what is printed on page 532. Reviewing a Biography of General Hertzog newly published, the writer says:—"Even to-day, however, the British born will do well to recall and ponder over Thomas Paine's dictum, quoted here: —"it was equally as much from her 'manners' as from her 'injustice' that England lost the American colonies, for it is certain that a similar 'social distance' is at the bottom of much of the racial ill-feeling in South Africa." Never were truer words spoken, or written. And I wish to tell Sir Hugh Cocke, whom I have known for 18 years, and for whom I have the greatest respect—that we are 'losing India,' for precisely the same reasons as we lost the American Colonies:—"it is equally as much from our 'manners' as from our 'injustice' towards India. It is this damnable 'social distance' that is at 'the bottom' of all of the 'racial ill-feeling' in India to-day. That is why Gandhi is manufacturing salt. That is why men are cheerfully going to prison. Are they all doing these things for purposes of their health? This "genius" in Bakehouse Lane, seems to think so. He talks about them as "His Majesty's guests" and about Maulvis "kissing Mrs. Naidu" and about the way he is 'chased' and being chased in the Bunder"—by "pretty Parsi girls" and so forth. But 'the Law must take its course.' It is no use going into hysterics about the "violent outbreaks" at Calcutta, Karachi and other places. Government is perfectly justified in "promulgating an Ordinance". This, as a matter of fact, is an 'advantage,' for it will rid us of all 'undesirables,' and Gandhi has no use for 'undesirables.' Those who believe in violence, must be allowed to perish by violence. Jail them all. "Let them who raise the sword perish by the sword." It would be well if a similar ordinance was promulgated in every Province, for it will be possible then, to consider the "next big step forward," in a calm atmosphere. Gandhi's greatest enemies, as was pointed out in these columns six weeks ago—are his "own friends" so called. Irish Home Rule was deferred by 30 years by the crimes in Ireland in the "eighties and nineties" of the last century, and we shall see the whole of Gandhi's followers 'crushed'—as he well puts it—"Satyagrahis if they are true to their creed, will either come out victorious or will be ground to atoms between the two mills."

My belief is that they will be "ground to atoms," and that in the 'process,' the cause for which they stand will emerge victorious. Finally, it is now clear, from Mr. Lansbury's speech at Bournemouth that, the Simon Commission have recommended "Dominion Status by 'successive stages'." Mr. Lansbury declared: "the Labourites' aim was Dominion Status 'whenever' we are able to carry it safely to the Indian people." It is perfectly clear from this that, the Home Government do not consider it is possible at present—"to carry Dominion Status safely" to the Indians people. So it will be carried by "'small instalments,' —with the final instalment, perhaps—about the end of the next century. And that is precisely what I have been impressing on my readers for six months. "Dominion Status in our time" is blown sky-high.

CURFEW ORDER IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

the troops did not open fire they surrounded and set fire to two armoured cars. Two men of the Royal Tank Corps who were in one armoured car are reported to have been burned to death.

SERGEANT KILLED.

A European sergeant of police while riding a motor cycle in the city is reported to have been attacked by the mob and killed with an axe. The armoured cars were still burning when the troops arrived and two soldiers are reported to have been rescued with their clothes on fire. 'Durries' soaked with water were thrown over them but despite all efforts they succumbed to their injuries.

20 KILLED.

Troops are reported to have fired on the mob with rifles and machine-guns as a result of which twenty people are stated to have been killed. The mob was dispersed and the streets cleared by the soldiers. Machine-guns and pickets are being posted at various points throughout the city and the city gates are being strongly guarded in order to prevent the entry into the city of tribesmen who on occasions of unrest swarm into Peshawar for what loot they can get.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

The mob is also stated to have attacked the City Post and Telegraph Office and smashed the windows, but no further damage is so far reported. Telegraphic communications in several places in the city had been cut and officials of Telegraph Department were busy restoring them. Motor ambulances were rushing through the streets apparently searching for the wounded.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS HELD UP.

According to the report Abdul Ghaffor Khan of Utmanzai who was coming to Peshawar with an "army" of ten thousand volunteers to offer Satyagraha has been held up by the police. Otherwise the casualties might have been much greater. The situation now is completely in hand.—A. P.

Ominous Situation.

LAHORE, Apr. 24.

Telephonic enquiries reveal that steps have been taken to prevent the leakage of any information about Peshawar incident; from various source it is learnt that the situation still portends further trouble. Discontent is brewing all over the province.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" reports at the outset two British soldiers were killed and the Deputy Commissioner and several police officers were injured. The mob surrounded and set fire to two armoured cars which were totally destroyed. Twenty people are reported to have been killed when troops opened fire from machine-guns. The outbreak had its origin in the arrests of Congress leaders. The arrested leaders while being taken to jail were surrounded by a crowd who punctured the tyres. Police was attacked with brickbats and the mob attacked the Post and Telegraph Offices and caused some damage interfering with regular communications. It is reported Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan of Utmanzai while coming to Preshawar with ten thousand volunteers for Satyagraha was held up by the Police.

"ARMOURED CARS BURNT."

The "Tribune" reports all was quiet in the morning but the conflagration broke with the removal of leaders by arresting them. People demonstrated in procession which the authorities did not permit. A detachment of armed military force, armoured cars and machine guns was imported to over-awe the public Two armoured cars, it is alleged, tried to rush through the demonstrators and in that attempt three persons were crushed to death. This infuriated the crowd leading to attack on armoured cars, two of which were burnt with the occupants.

50 CASUALTIES.

Casualties are estimated at fifty including ten killed. One version is six Indians and one European soldier were killed, whereas another version puts two European soldiers killed. Strict guard has been posted and none is allowed to leave or enter the city. Curfew order has been promulgated.—Free Press.

ORIGIN OF OUTBREAK.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 24.

Twenty Indians and two European soldiers have been killed says the "Civil and Military Gazette" as a result of yesterday's disturbances at Peshawar:

The paper adds that the outbreak apparently had its origin in the arrest of two Congressmen. A large mob surrounded a lorry in which they were being taken to the Police Station. The Police reinforcements were met with showers of stones and the Deputy Commissioner, who attempted to persuade the crowd to disperse was struck by a lathi while some Police officers were also injured.

Troops were called out and a party of Gurkhas attempted to force back the crowd but were repulsed. The mob, apparently emboldened by the fact that troops refrained from firing, surrounded two armoured cars and poured kerosene over them and set fire to them both being destroyed.

They then erected barricades in the streets apparently with the object of repelling the troops.

A detachment of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Gurkhas, are stated to have opened fire on the mob with rifles and machine guns killing twenty.

The circumstances surrounding the death of two British soldiers are somewhat obscure. One report states that they were burned to death in one of the armoured cars.

Indian papers report a very large number of casualties.—A. P.

TOTAL STOPPAGE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

Peshawar Merchants' Resolve.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR City, Apr 23.

The Piece-Goods Merchants of Pipalmandi, Peshawar City decided on the 21st instant on total stoppage of fresh orders of foreign cloth for six months.—Free Press.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

—:o:—

Ajmere Enters Finals.

BANGALORE'S PLUCKY DISPLAY.

The Ajmere Loco Team earned the right of meeting the Customs in the finals when they beat the Bangolore Y. M. C. A. after a hard tussle. The game was fast and interesting and exchanges were even in the first moicty, but the Ajmere men were decidedly better in the second half, and their experience and rugged tactics told on the lighter Banglore players.

The Loco forwards were worried by the Young men's defence, but their forceful tactics gave them a number of opportunities. The Bangalore men were inclined to play too close together a move which spoilt many of their advances, and the defence made a big mistake in leaving Owen-Brown the outer-right unmarked practically throughout the game with the result that the two later goals were directly responsible from that wing..

Manning played his usual hard game, and Claudins and Nelson showed plenty of dash. Hays and D'Cunha were again responsible for some brilliant stickwork, the two goals scored for the Y.M.C.A. going to the former's account. Shanmugam and West were hard to pass at Back and Smith and Weston were tireless in their efforts. Play towards the end was inclined to be rough, Meaney of the Railway being particularly to blame in that respect. From the 'Bully off' the young men ran down and soon forced a short corner but the ball was cleared in time. D'Cunha from a run through, netted, but the goal was disallowed as the ball was out of the circle when he hit. In turn, the Ajmere men broke away and Evans was called upon to clear. A powerful kick apparently going out of touch, hit the referee, and the Railway had a decided advantage off this, as they soon forced a short corner from which S. Nelson notched the first goal with a hard drive. A well engineered movement gave Weston an opportunity of reducing the lead but Collie too the feeble drive on his pads and relieved pressure. Nelson and Harbour both tried hard to beat the defence but they were too well marked. D'Cunha passed to Hayes, who worked right through on his own to score cleverly. Before the interval Ajmere were on the defencive and a long corner was awarded against them which brought no result. The restart saw the Banglore boys on the offensive again, and a nice pass from the left wing went abegging. For the next ten minutes Ajmere had the upperhand and Evans saved a couple of hot shots, but evontually Claudius got past him, when he scored from a pass in front of the goal. The third goal came Claudius' way when he found the net with a 'sitter'. The Y.M.C.A. did not give up trying and made a well concerted attack from which they forced a corner. Weston again tested Collin but the goalie saved and cleared. Five minutes before the end Hayes combining cleaverly with D'Cunha, dribbled through and deduced the lead with a neat shot. In turn the Ajmere men renewed their attack but when the whistle blew, play was confined to midfield.

The teams were:—

AJMERE LOCO S. E.

Collie, Goal; Brown and Meaney, Backs; Carey, Manning and C. Nelson. E. Owen-Brown, Harbour, Claudius, S. Nelson, and Bartlett, Forwards.

BANGLORE Y. M. C. A.

Evans, Goal; Shanmugam and West, Backs; Bruce, Weston and Smith, Halves; Anthony, D'Cunha, Hayes, Cruz, and Selvamuthu, Forwards.

UMPIRES:— Messrs. D'Souza and Dixon.

SATURDAY'S MATCH:—

5-30 p.m. Customs A. C. vs. Ajmere Loco S. C. (Finals)

"MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AND QURAN".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Kindly contradict the "suggestion of an amendment to a verse in the Quran" attributed to me by your correspondent "Z" in to-day's issue. I did nothing of the kind stated in his letter. In spite of my shattered health I am still only too busy in working for Islam and India, and cannot find time even to contradict thoughts, words and acts falsely attributed to me. Life would be too short for doing any positive good if an honest man went on from day to day contradicting a thousand liars engaged in such propaganda. In the very speech referred to I had said that not a letter or dot or diacritical mark could be altered in the Quran, or it might have been suggested that 'Hunud' might be added to 'Yahud' and 'Nasara' in the verse referred to, and I believe the report in the "Khilafat" newspaper prefaces this with the prayer "God forbid"; but I did say that in one respect 'Hunud' were like the "Yahud" inasmuch as they dearly loved usury. As we are borrowing so much from Moscow just now, I would suggest the abolition of interest, and may not Musalmans at least boycott interest-taking Banyas and picket their "pedhis" as well as liquor sellers and liquor shops? But that is another story. All I would urge here is that I do not mind what your correspondents say by way of criticism if only they publish correctly and fully what I say or write. —Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED ALI.

Bombay, April 24.

"FAIR DEALING."

—:o:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes that "Fair Dealing" is the title of a weekly critical journal which will make its first appearance on May 3. The paper will be under his editorial control. It will not be a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word, but will consist of articles and brief comments on current topics. It will be published every Saturday morning.

Darjeeling.—The Kinchenjunga expedition arrived at Dzongri after an arduous climb of 5,000 feet in face of heavy snow storms. An unfortunate incident occurred near the hamlet of Tingling, where a coolie stabbed another coolie and attacked Mr. Smythe.—Free Press.

MEXICAN SAILOR IN A STABBING AFFRAY

—:o:—

Jeweller's Man Seriously Wounded.

CHURCHGATE STREET INCIDENT.

A serious stabbing affray took place at Churchgate Street on Thursday night at 8 p.m. Bassadio Bassio, a Mexican sailor, at present out of job, went to a jeweller's shop in Church Gate Street and asked for presentation articles to be shown. Narain, one of the salesmen showed him some articles which the Mexican sailor selected.

When the bill was presented, the Mexican sailor put his hand in his trouser pockets but instead of money he is alleged to have whipped out a revolver and point blank shot at the man at the counter. The bullet hit the man on the neck and he fell unconscious on the floor.

The Mexican sailor then took to his heels but he was chased by a larged crowd and a policeman and finally secured opposdite Whiteaways.

He was then marched to Police Station at Phalton Road. On search being taken, a six-chambered revolver and a box of cartridges was found on him.

The victim was taken to G. T. Hospital where a dying deposition was taken by Mr. Khandalawalla, the Presidency Magistrate.

He was operated in the night and the bullet was extracted from his back. He is still in a precarious condition.

MUSLIMS AND SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Bombay Public Meeting's Resolution.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of Musalmans held in Northbrook Gardens on Wednesday under the Presidency of Maulana Mahomed Ali:

"In the opinion of this mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay no Muslim should join the movement of civil disobedience as it will not serve the best interests of the country and will do harm to the Muslim cause as no effort has been made to understand and meet the Muslim point of view, and (2) that this meeting of Muslim decleors that they cannot accept any constitution by whomsoever framed that does not embody the Muslim demands formulated by the All India Muslim Conference in January, 1929, at Delhi and also passed by the Bombay Muslims at a mass meeting held on August 11, 1929, and (3) further resolves that every true Muslim should stand on his own legs and concentrate on the programme of constructive work framed by the All-India Muslim Conference and the Khilafat Organization and not to fritter away their time and energy in fruitless excitement, so that their united voice may secure for them that position in the future Government of India which is their right".

EGYPT'S LEGAL RIGHTS IN SUDAN.

—:o:—

Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations.

LONDON, April 23.

Cairo.—An Egyptian courier arrived here by air from London last night bringing a memorandum from the Egyptian delegation as regards the deadlock in the present Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. Ministers immediately studied the report till 2 in morning and again discussed the matter in the forenoon and afternoon to-day.

According to "El Mokattam" Egyptian opinion approves of the attitude of the delegation which "cannot abandon Egypt's legal rights in Sudan".—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	16.08
To-day's Opening Rate	16.20
Difference	plus 12
To-day's closing rate	16.28
Difference	plus .20

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	8.08
To-day's Opening Rate	8.21
Difference	plus 13
To-day's Closing Rate	8.25
Difference	plus .16

Broach expectation Rs. 275

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Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 25th to 6 a. m. April 26th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD
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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

ASSAULTS ON SATYAGRAHIS CONDEMNED.

Mahatmaji's Warning To The Authorities.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The past week has not been one of unmixed joy. It has seen the disturbances in Calcutta and Karachi. And now comes the sad news from Chittagong. It shows that in shite of the striking demonstration of non-violence all over the country, there is still violence in the air and cities are the storehouses of it. Calcutta and Karachi can be distinguished from Chittagong. The first two appear to have been mad outbursts of the moment. Chittagong seems to be a deliberate planning. Whatever they were, they are most regrettable and interfere with the growth of the movement which is otherwise shaping itself marvellously well and gaining fresh momentum from day to day. I can only appeal to those who believe in violence not to disturb the free flow of the non-violent demonstration. Whether they listen or not, this movement will go on. Violence is bound to impede the progress towards Independence. I am unable to demonstrate how it will impede. Those who survive the struggle will know how.

Meanwhile Satyagrahis must continue their activity with redoubled vigour. We must deal with the double edged violence ranged against us. For me popular violence is as much an obstruction in our path as the Government violence. Indeed I can combat the Government violence more successfully than the popular. For one thing, in combating the latter, I should not have the same support as in the former. Then again one motive in the latter being as honourable as that of the Satyagrahis, the method to be employed has to be somewhat different from that employed in regard to the Government violence.

SATYAGRAHIS' HEROISM.

I hope that as in Karachi, so in Calcutta and Chittagong there were Satyagrahis attempting to check mob violence. Brave young Dattatreya Mane who is said to have known nothing of Satyagraha and being an athlete had merely gone to assist in keeping order, received a fatal bullet wound. Meghraj Revachand, 18 years old, has also succumbed to a bullet wound. Thus did seven men including Jairamdas receive bullet wounds. Jairamdas' injury gave me unmixed joy. It is the injury to leaders that would bring relief. The law of sacrifice is uniform throughout the world. To be effective it demands the sacrifice of the bravest and the most spotless. And Jairamdas is of the bravest and the cleanest. I therefore could not help writing when I heard of Jairamdas's wound that a wound in the thigh was better than prison and wound in the heart better still.

Whilst therefore I tender my sympathy to the parents of the two brave lads who lost their lives, my inmost desire is to congratulate them for the finished sacrifices of their sons, if they would accept my congratulations. A warrior's death is never a matter for sorrow, still less that of a Satyagrahi warrior. One of the lessons that a nation yearning for freedom needs to learn is to shed several fears, fear of losing title, wealth, position, fear of imprisonment, of bodily injury and lastly death.

Accounts from all over India tell the same tale of growing fearlessness. The Bihar letter published elsewhere makes soul-stirring reading.

POLICE METHODS.

One thing we must get rid of quickly. Lawless physical violence must be stopped even if it is to be through forcing the Government to use its guns. And this can be done non-violently.

I give only one out of several samples of indecent assaults by the police at Viramgam:

"Statement of Aniruddha Vyas, a student of Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan (Volunteer No. 35/3."

"I with a number of my companions got down from the 6-30 evening mail with bags of salt at the Viramgam railway station, when from 8 to 10 policemen surrounded us. To save the salt from being seized I sat down with the bag of salt on the ground, clinging to it with all my might.

"All efforts of the police to make me get up having failed, one of them thrust apart my legs and squeezed my private parts with his hands so as to compel me to get up. But the weight of my body and the push and the pull of the surrounding police disengaged the parts and I fell down. I was then pulled up again. But I bent double and held the salt bag tight under my crossed arms. A policeman thereupon straightened my back by poking it with his foot which caused me intense pain. Then two policemen gave a violent jerk, twisted my fingers as they liked and loosened my arms and wrested the bag from me. I was then let go, one officer taking my name and number."

ALTERNATIVES.

Mahadev Desai tells me that those assaults have stopped for the time being. But there is no knowing that they have stopped for ever and there certainly is not the slightest ground for supposing that they will not occur in other parts of Gujarat or of other provinces. In Broach the things are growing from bad to worse. A bullet wound is any day better than these barbarous unnecessary, unprovoked assaults. The person of a citizen must be held inviolate. It can only be touched to arrest or to prevent violence, never in the manner being done now. It is a prostitution even of the salt laws to use them against civil resisters. The provisions were designed to deal (even then unjustly as I hold) with surreptitious breaches of its new provisions, never to deal with masses of men openly defying them. If the Government do not stop this brutal violation of the body, they will find the Satyagrahis presently compelling them to use the guns against them. I do not want this to happen. But if the Government will have it, I should have no hesitation whatsoever in giving them the opportunity. They must not physically interfere with the bands of civil resisters manufacturing or vending salt, they may arrest every man woman and child if they wish. If they will neither arrest, nor declare salt free, they will find people marching to be shot rather than be tortured.

It is true that the barbarous interference with the body and the indecent assaults are a heritage of the past. This Government has by its tacit approval given it a currency which it never had before.

As I am writing these notes two volunteers have brought me salt said to have been poisoned. Not only do the authorities wantonly destroy salt and salt pans now: they are said to poison the sources of salt manufacture. If the report is true, the blackness of the regime becomes blacker still. And all this against a people who without hurting anybody are seeking to gain freedom through self-suffering!

BARDOLI SARDAR SENT TO YERAVDA JAIL?

(Continued from page 1.)

ing a bonfire of foreign cloth was made.

To-day's salt was prepared at Ullal, a large village about three miles south of Mangalore, situated across the river Netravati, where there is a good sea coast, and there is a large community of fishermen and moplas. Five Satyagrahis had gone there in the morning, and with the co-operation of the local people prepared salt from the sea water. In the evening a large quantity of it was sold when the procession proceeded to the Maidan, and the rest at the meeting.

SHIRODA VOLUNTEERS' GRIT

—:o:—

300 Women Defy Salt Act.

SHIRODA, April 21.

Nearly 500 men went near the Mavali Temple to bring the saturated solution of salt, yesterday in the morning. In the evening a large meeting of women was presided by Mr. Bhansaheb Rande in the Mavali Temple. Nearly 300 women went to bring the saturated solution of salt.

Mr. Ranade, the successor of Mr. Appasahib Patwardhan was arrested to-day for breaking the salt law at the Chauki situated at the Goa-British frontier. Nearly hundred satyagrahis went to Terekhol to bring the contraband salt. Thousands of men went to witness this non-violent battle. While returning from Terekhol, with salt, the satyagrahis who were determined not to pay the tax were met by the police. The Police tried to snatch the salt from the satyagrahis. Not minding all satyagrahis except some four or five, kept their grips firm and brought the salt to Shiroda. A meeting was held and Mr. Rawoot, the sub-editor of "Navakal" congratulated. Hundreds of satyagrahis from Aravali, Shiroda and Redi are giving in their names.

BHAGWAT JAILED FOR ONE YEAR.

—:o:—

His Profession Is "To Overthrow British Government."

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, April 24.

Mr. Bhagawat's trial commenced on the evening of the 23rd. Mr. Bhagawat took no part in the proceedings. When asked his profession he declared that it was to overthrow the British Government and said he had committed no moral offence and refused to think his action was a breach of any law of the present Government.

The Prosecutor asked for a deterrent punishment. Judgment was given at 7 o'clock to-day and Mr. Bhagawat was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. There was tense excitement and

ARNALA SALT CAMP RAIDED.

—:o:—

Mr. Gokhale's Retort To Police Superintendent.

(Through the Thana District Civil Disobedience Committee.)

As usual the Satyagraha volunteers broke the Salt Act by bringing sea water under the leadership of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. At about 8 a.m. Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. Raje accompanied by a strong posse of police armed with lathis appeared at the Satyagrahi Camp. The Volunteers, eight in number, barricaded the door and refused entrance to the police party. The police thereupon concentrated their energies on three of the Volunteers and forced their entry.

As they were returning back the police party was again prevented by the Volunteers under Mr. D. V. Gokhale from taking away the utensils. Mr. Raje threatened Mr. Ghokhale with arrest for obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Gokhale retorted by saying that he was there to break the Laws and would be too glad to be arrested.

After the police party left the Camp salt was again manufactured.

complete hartal in the town. Mr. Bhagawat was taken to Thana via Dharamtar, crowds lined the streets.

He exhorted the public to continue the fight boldly in the course of his message.

KELKAR EXHORTS VOLUNTEERS TO BREAK LAW.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 24.

Two batches of Poona Satyagrahis, 23 in number, started on Wednesday for Malvan, Ville Parle, send-off given by Tatyasaheb Kelkar from Shivaji Mandir. Daily contraband salt sale is going on vigorously under Mr. Harolikar's supervision. There is intensive propaganda by Bhausaheb Tulpule, President, Poona City Municipality, and Annasaheb Shinde accompanied by other Maratha leaders in villages in the Poona District.

ONE PICE PER SEER.

—:o:—

Sale Of Thousands Of Maunds Of Contraband Salt In Karachi.

KARACHI, April 23.

Satyagrahi leaders have now turned their attention to the disposal of thousands of maunds of salt collected. Two shops for the sale of Satyagrahi salt were accordingly opened in important centres in the city to-day where salt would be sold at one pice per seer.—Free Press.

HINDUSTANI MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To Boycott Foreign Cloth.

NEW DELHI, April 23.

At a meeting of the general body of the Hindustani Mercantile Association, this evening, resolutions were passed not to place any order for foreign cloth, to cancel all orders hitherto placed and boycott merchants who disregarded these resolutions. A Board was appointed to enforce the resolutions passer at the meeting.—A. P.

Assaults On Peaceful Citizens Condemned

—:o:—

PATNA, April 22.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahummad Ismail, a prominent citizen of Patna, in the course of an interview on the recent happenings and Police excesses said:

"The assault on Prof. Bari and attack on Babu Rajendra Prasad whom we all respect, must be viewed with greatest indignation. On the first day I myself saw Prof Bari controlling a crowd admirably and there is no doubt that the crowd has been perfectly orderly and peaceful. I condemn these outrages by the Police, and I think an effective protest should be made against them by the people. I am opposed to civil disobedience but as a citizen I must condemn the conduct of the Police."

EYE-WITNESS CONDEMNS POLICE EXCESSES

Mr. Mubarak Ali, M.L.C., an eye-witness of the assault on Prof. Bari, in the course of an interview said that he wholly disapproved of the violence on the part of the Police. If they continue in their behaviour, he said, they would even be alienating the sympathy of those who are not with the present movement.—Free Press.

Simla.—Total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways up to 31st March 1930 amount to Rs. 10,253 crores or Rs. 233 lakhs less than figures for the previous year and Rs. 184 lakhs less than for 1927-28.—A. P.

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MR. ENGINEER'S NEXT BOLD MOVE.

TO ATTEMPT SOLO FLIGHT TO INDIA IN THE SAME MACHINE.

LONDON, April 24.

Mr. Engineer the airman contemplates a solo flight to India in the machine in which he accompanied Mr. Chawla to England. Mr. Engineer left for Croydon this morning for this purpose. Conditions were unfavourable. He decided not to start after testing the aeroplane wing of which had been slightly damaged while taxing on the ground.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 23.

News of repression from other parts of Maharashtra is coming in thick and fast. The punishment of 9 months to each of the two leaders of Pen Satyagraha, Mr Ketkar and Mr. Mandlik, is regarded as very heavy. And even the "Dnyan-Prakash" has very strongly criticised it. It has warned the Government against this policy of repression which never destroys the discontent among the people, but, on the contrary, makes it more wide-spread. The paper calls upon the Government to try to satisfy the aspirations of the people. The paper, of course, does not approve of the policy of Satyagraha, but at least seems to appreciate the spirit of patriotism manifested by those who undergo the sacrifice. From reports received from all the centres of Satyagraha in Maharashtra, it appears that Maharashtra is coming in for severe repression at the hands of Government.

In Poona itself there is so far no repression and it is learnt that the important officers in the District have decided to hold their hands till something more than mere Salt Satyagraha is undertaken by the people. There is no lack of work in respect of the Civil Disobedience movement. Salt is being promiscuously sold, batches are being sent almost every week to the centres of Satyagraha, propaganda is carried and in every way the Salt Act is broken. But the Government is absolutely silent and inactive in the matter of repression.

The Satyagrahi batch of Messrs. H. V. Tulpule, V. R. Shinde, Jedhe, V G. Joshi and many others is doing good work of propaganda in villages though its itineraries on foot and in motor-lorries. They are moving from place to place and delivering lectures to the villagers. This propaganda is producing good effect. Similarly, among the untouchables of Poona useful propaganda work is being done by these and other leaders. On Monday night they gave a series of lectures to the Mangs and Mahars on the question of Salt Satyagraha and it is known that even Mr. Rajbhoj has agreed to take a bacth of untouchables for Satyagraha by the end of this month.

TALEGAON CONFERENCES.

Recently two Conferences were held at Talegaon in the Samartha Vidyalaya. One was the National Education Conference under the presidentship of Prof. Kakasaheb Kalelkar. Representatives of the various national educational institutions in greater Maharashtra had been present. Mr. S. K. Altekar was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The President dwelt, in his speech, on the meaning of national education and concluded that, the education that teaches us to be independent is national education. He advised all to offer themselves for the present war of independence. In the end some resolutions were passed, calling upon the institutions mainly to concentrate their efforts on the training of workers for the nation, and congratulating those who had already participated in the Satyagraha movement.

The second Conference was the Ramdas Literature Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Keshavrao Athalye. Much scholarly discussion took place on the time of Shivaji's first visit to Ramdas on the basis of Giridhar's 'Samartha-Pratap'. It was argued that this book was a contemporary of Ramdas and ought to be accepted as authoritative in its facts and dates, etc.

IS FORCE AGAINST SATAYAGRAHIS JUSTIFIED?

(Continued from Page 16.)

salt-revenue or in whose possession contraband-salt is found."

USE OF FORCE ILLEGAL.

Now it will be clearly seen that none of the provisions quoted above contemplates in the slightest possible degree the use of force by any salt-revenue officer or any officer invested with the powers of a salt-revenue officer while searching or seizing the contraband salt, unless the word "seize" is construed to convey "taking possession by force". But it may be noted at the same time that there is no legal sanction for construing the word like that and thus trying to extract from the word that which it does not contain.

Section 40 of the Salt Act prescribes that the searches and arrests under Section 39 are to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Crimal Procedure, relating respectively to searches and arrests made under that code. Section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code, one of the providions relating to searches lays down that a seach has to be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality, a list of things searched has to be made which has to be seized by such witnesses etc. This section also does not give any sanction for any force being used while making a search.

Now there remains only Section 43, Bombay Salt Act which merits notice.

It run thus:—

43 (1) Any officer who make a search under this Act or who examines any salt or salt-earth for any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule made under this Act, "may require the person who has the immediate" possession or control of any animal, vessel, conveyance, goods or package, which he desires to search, or of any salt or salt-earth which he desires to examine, without delay and in such manner as he thinks fit to direct.

(a) to unload, unpack or open, any such animal, vessel, conveyance, goods or package; and

(b) to weigh any such salt or salt-earth, or

(c) before or after such search, examination or weighing is completed to remove any such animal, conveyance, goods or packages beyond the limits of any wharf, landing place or preventive station or to deposit any such goods or package until further orders at any spot indicated by such officers within such limits. (2) If the said person shall fail to comply with any such requirement the officer aforesaid may cause the animal, vessel, conveyance, goods or package to be unloaded, unpacked, opened, removed or deposited or the salt or salt-earth to be weighed in the manner which he requires and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable by the said officer from the said persons."

In section 43 (2) quoted above the words used are the officer abovesaid may cause etc., "to be unloaded, unpacked etc." but they cannot be taken to entitle legally by any stretch of imagination any salt revenue officer to use force. This is the legal position as seen from the Act. So far as the question of the use of force is concerned. Inspite of this force is reported to have been used while making a search or a seizure on the non-violent satyagrahis. It is high time for the authorities concerned to correct their wrong notions about their powers and stop their highly provocative pursuits.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, April 24.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

DON'T WEAR A MASK

MANY of the so-called "muddy" complexions are entirely due to the presence on the face of minute particles of dead tissue which tend to clog up the breathing pores, and prevent the freshness of the new underlying skin from being seen. The face must be cleansed daily in order to get rid of the disfiguring cuticle and allow the beauty of the underlying complexion to be shown.

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The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
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The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
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Sir Hormusji Wadia.
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THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

derful effectiveness of the present strategy of Mahatma Gandhi. The rest is rock salt, or mineral production A glance at a comparative table of salt revenue statistics will suffice to show that the consumption of this article is the most elastic imaginable, following almost with clock-work regularity, every swing of the pendulum. When the duty is lowered, the consumption goes up; when the duty is enhanced, it falls. No other argument is needed to show that this is a tax on a necessary of life, in which the people are most obviously and cruelly pinched by the existence of the burden.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

I would not willingly burn any incense at the hoary horrible shrine of Mammon. But the argument will perhaps be incomplete, did I not take a squint at the financial aspect. I have heard a most distinguished M.L.A. solemnly arguing that the repeal of the Salt Duty at one stroke would make it harder and costlier still for the inland people to get their salt. As if the absence of a Government duty on wheat, or bajri, or ghee, or any other prime necessary of life, makes it inconvenient—not to say impossible—for that article to be got in the interior at a fair price! As if even salt itself is difficult or costlier to get in those parts of India, which are still unsophisticated enough to levy no salt tax. Great is the wonder of the slave mentality!!! Particularly when stiffened by capitalistic prejudice!

HOW TO MAKE UP FOR SALT DEFICIT.

That, however, does not gainsay the fact that the net income from Salt is less than 5 1-2 crores per annum. The balance is accounted for by the expenses of management. Even if we made no other changes in the fiscal system, the levying of the Indian Income Tax on the Sterling Securities Interest. (10 per cent.) and the abolition of the British Preference on cotton or steel goods, will suffice to make up the entire deficit. The present Finance Minister was honest enough, in the draft of his last Budget Speech, to introduce a passage reflecting on the equity of taxing our national benefactors,—the Sterling bondholders of the Government of India! But in the final version of that oracle, the passage referred to suddenly disappears. I have seen the original draft; and, having noticed the sudden disappearance, I have never ceased marvelling at the mysteries of official editing, which compels an officer of the rank of Sir George Schuster to eat, as it were, his own words! I am, however, not concerned with this phenomenon in this Series. My point simply is that the Income Taxes levied on the interest we now send abroad will alone amount to Rs 2.60 crores! And if the imports of British goods,—steel as well as cotton,—may be taken at another 50 crores, a 5 per cent additional import duty would make up the balance of the deficit.

PARANJPYE RECOMMENDS A REDUCTION OF 60 PER CENT. IN SALT DUTY.

Dr. Paranjpye was alone in the Taxation Committee to hold that if the Tax were reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 per maund, as it is to-day, to only 8 annas per maund, the finances of the Government need receive no irreparable damage. But in the country at large, he would be crying in the wilderness alone, who would dare to say that the financial system would be irretrievably upset if the salt revenue were abolished in its entirety. There is not one scrap of evidence to countenance the financial jeremiahs apprehensive of the consequences of a complete abolition of the Salt Tax. And there is not even a fraction of reason on the administrative ground to anticipate hardships to the people from the abolition of the Salt Revenue. The people can only benefit, always benefit, and nothing but benefit, from such a course. Mahatmaji has, therefore, rightly selected this as the most suitable example of an inequitable burden which he calls upon Government immediately to abolish as an earnest of their bona fides. If their professions are ever to square with their practice, there can be no better example. And, failing that, he is ready to prove his own and his followers' courage of their convictions, by adopting every means to break openly this inequitous burden of an unacceptable Government.

(To be continued.)

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ACT 1928.

—:o:—

Validity And Effectiveness Questioned.

In the course of a letter to the Governor of Bombay, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. Apabhai Desai says:—

"I, the undersigned Fellow of the University of Bombay, beg to approach Your Excellency the Chancellor for resolving certain doubts regarding the validity and effectiveness of the Bombay University Act, 1928, as well as for taking such action for giving effect to the opinion thereon as Your Excellency may feel advised to do.

On reading through the Act most carefully, I find that the Act as a whole is inoperative, or at least ineffective. My reasons for advancing this view are as follows—

The Schedule of Enactments repealed, under Section 52 of the Act, purports to repeal Act VIII of 1904 called the Indian Universities Act, 1904. But the extent of the repeal of that Act, as given in Column four of that Schedule, says:—

"In Sub-section (1) of the Section 6 the word Bombay. In the First Schedule the heading 'The University of Bombay' and the entries under that heading."

Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Act of 1904 prescribes the mode of constituting the Senate of the University of Bombay under that Act, while Schedule one of the same, under the heading "University of Bombay" relates only to tthe Ex-Officio Fellows of the University under that Act Except for these two matters specified expressly in the repealing section of the Bombay University Act of 1928 the entire Act of 1904 remains still in force, as it indeed must remain under the law.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904, I may point out, applies to all the Universities of British India; mentioned in the Preamble of the said Act, and unless and until it is expressly repealed by a Legislature competent to do so, that Act and its provisions must be held to be the law governing the Universities in British India, mentioned in the Preamble of the said Act of 1904. I submit the Act of 1928 relating to the reconstitution of the University of Bombay, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, after the consent of the Governor-General in Council under Section 80A of the Government of India Act, 1915-19 had been duly obtained, does not repeal the Act of 1904 to such an extent as could bring its own provisions into force legally and properly.

The net effect of this position is, I submit, that all those provisions of the present Act, which relate to the constitution of the Academic Council, a wholly new body not contemplated in the Act of 1904, or to the Syndicate, or even Section 48 relating to the principle of Proportional Representation, are all inoperative, being either not contemplated at all in the old Act, or being inconsistent therewith, or in direct conflict with the same.

The situation is thus an anomaly of the worst type. The Senate under the new Act is, so far as the repeal of Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act of 1904 permits it, properly constituted, very probably. But all other bodies in the University under the new Act, are open to question. The governance of the University is thus subject to two laws, both not mutually consistent. And the saving of acts done under the new Act, as provided for under Section 52(A) cannot, I submit, avoid the present contention and submission.

Your Excellency the Chancellor must also be aware of the difficulties in regard to jurisdiction over colleges not in British India nor in the Indian States under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, which have been already pointed out to Your Excellency's Government as arising out of the slip-shod drafting of the Act of 1928, and which must accordingly demand an immediate amendment of that Act. Further, as Your Excellency has only recently ruled, on a representation addressed to Your Excellency by certain Fellows of the University under Section 47, and in regard to the elections to the Syndicate from the Academic Council, "no valid elections can take place" under the law and the Statutes as they stand at present. Since the law is thus admittedly unworkable owing to the mutual inconsistency of its several provisions; since the fundamental question of the extent of jurisdiction has likewise caused difficulties in the working of this law; and since the present submission seeks to point out the still more fundamental incompatibility of the present law with the law already in force and which it has not properly repealed so as to make lawful room for itself, I have the honour to suggest to Your Excellency as Chancellor of the University to take immediate steps to bring about the amendment of the Act so as to meet with and remedy all its many already admitted defects, as also those which may be disclosed on a fuller scrutiny of the Act and its purpose.

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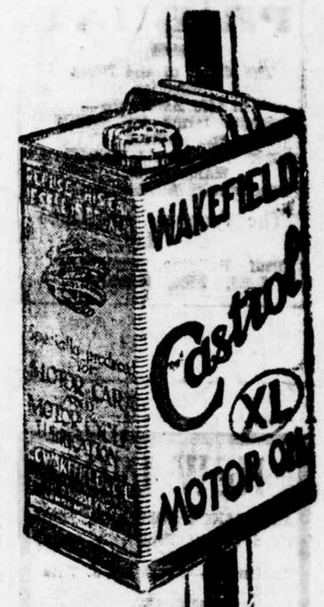

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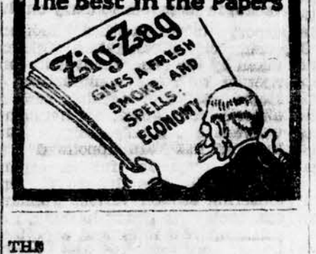

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S. India.

PROPOSAL FOR MODEL TANNERY.

A proposal has recently been mooted for the erection of a model tannery in Bombay. Bombay is chosen because of its great network of industrial and commercial undertakings and for its very slight variation in temperature, which is suited to ideal conditions of tanning research. This project is the result of a report prepared for the government by Mr. Y. R. Gaitonde, who points out that while tanning has developed as an old industry in the West, yet in Bombay Presidency it is still done by "rule of thumb" and out-of-date methods. In fact, the processes and conditions are almost the same as those of many years ago, and while tanning is carried on in some form or other in almost every village in only three tanneries throughout the presidency is mechanical power used. One of the things which limits its progress at present is narrow-minded rivalry between tanners. Commercial secrets and trade connections are carefully safeguarded, to the detriment of the whole industry.

The cost of the proposed model tannery and laboratory is estimated approximately at Rs. 1,75,000. About 4,000 square yards of land would be required, accounting for Rs. 4,000. Buildings would include a factory, lecture hall, laboratory and smaller buildings, costing about Rs. 90,000; machinery Rs. 25,000; engine and boiler Rs. 5,000; fitting and other necessities Rs. 14,000. Annual charges would include Rs. 10,000 for the cost of the raw material, Rs. 22,000 for payment of staff and Rs. 5,000 for chemicals, repairs and incidentals. The principal objects of this model tannery would be: (1) Research on tanning methods with a view to adapting modern western processes to local conditions. (2) Investigations on local tan stuffs, to find out and to utilise new and commercially beneficial products from different forests in India. (3) A survey of hides and skins of various districts of the province and of different parts of India to determine the qualities of leather they produce. (4) Helping the trade with machine work, technical advice and schemes, etc. (5) Training apprentices to provide existing tanneries with expert tanners and to create a body of technically trained and educated men who may take up tanning as a profession and expand and improve the presidency's leather industry by starting new tanneries on modern lines. Other objects would be tanning demostrations, holding of exhibitions and giving of advice to small tanneries. It all sounds very businesslike and useful.

COMMERCIAL FERTILISERS IN MYSORE.

During the past fiscal year, manurial experiments were carried out in Mysore on a large number of important crops, such as ragi, paddy, jola, sugarcane, coffee and cotton. A very favourable North-Eastern Monsoon led to extensive cultivation of paddy and sugarcane, coffee, arecanut and cocoanut. The work in the chemical section of the Agricultural Department was correlated to that in the field, by planning the latter in close consultations with the Agricultural Chemist. The growing popularity of artificial fertilisers rendered it important to conduct experiments to investigate their value and suitability to the several crops of the State. The results so far obtained seem to indicate that Ammophos, Diammophos, and Leunaphos might on the whole be advantageously employed on crops which ordinarily respond to the application of both nitrogenous and phosphatic manures, though it might be occasionally necessary to supplement the combined fertiliser with some other fertiliser to obtain the exact proportion required for particular crops. These experiments also confirmed the belief that artificial fertilisers gave the best results only when used along with organic manures, such as farmyard or green manure.

There was a marked increase in the use of commercial fertilisers even for the ordinary raiyats' crops and the indications are that these fertilisers are becoming more and more popular in Mysore. Government agree with the director that the sales of these manures should be left as far as possible in the hands of private co-operative agencies, the function of the Department of Agriculture being merely to demonstrate their value in relation to the several crops, popularise their use and see that the raiyat gets good value for his money.

BIHAR TEXTILES.

At the invitation of the Minister of Education, members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council visited recently the Government Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh. Mr. Gokhale, Education Secretary, Mr. D. C. Gupta, Director of Industries, and Mr. K. S. Rao, textile expert, were also present. Members were taken round the various sections of the institute, including the weaving section, dyeing section, knitting section, atd engineering section. The textile branch has played a great part in developing the cottage industries of the province and has made great strides in commercial efforts, and during last year Bihar textile goods worth Rs. 1 3/4 lakhs were sold, mostly in foreign markets. The department has for this purpose built up foreign agencies in London and New Zealad. It is inteded that as soon as private enterprise or co-operative societies can be trusted to take care of the Bihar textile industry, the departnent would vacate in its favour to carry on this export trade. Another importan commercial investigation undertaken by the department is in connection with the manufacture o staple articles of clothing, such a *dhooties* and *saries*, by handloom weavers. A new lady designer fron England has been appointed t provide scope for further expansion of Bihar textiles. In the engineering section various applian ces, such as paddy-husking, rice polishing machines and a potter's wheel, were exhibited and textile goods were also prominently exhibited in show-rooms. Member were greatly interested in what they saw and Mr. Gupta, Director of Industries, explained to them the great possibilities of cottag industries.

TYRE REPAIRING IN INDIA.

Goodyear Tyre Company claim that "more people ride on Goodyear tyres than on any other make," and as, they say, they have been prominent in tyre construction. Goodyear engineers have gone a step further in serving their constituents and are now keen upon tyre service improvements. Since pneumatic tyres have been in common use Goodyear has been the pioneer in maintaining complete tyre repair schools where the latest improved methods of tyre repairing have been taught by trained instructors. Tyre repairing is the art of treating any injury in a tyre so that the proper strength and flexibility is built into the repaired part; and, also, so that the heat of vulcanisindg that repair causes the least injurious effect both to the carcass and the repair. These operations can be attained in the tyre repair shop only by using the same principles as are carried out in the tyre manufacturing operation. In India Goodyear has always realise the needs of tyre users, and in order that the motoring public may be more efficiently catered for, Repair Service has been instituted in various parts o the country. This consists at present of ten plants which have been installed and are functioning. Such plants use equipment materials and methods identical with those employed in the manufacture of Goodyear tyres. Moreover the operators are skilled workmen trained either in the factory or under the supervision of the factory expert. Further plants are being added so as to cater for all requirements as and where necessary. Unnecessary loss and expense can be avoided and maximum service after injury can be obtained now that such up to date repair plants are operating in this country, for it is possible thereby to have a repair effected which will last the life of a cover. To the tyre user this means that for a relatively small cost, a repair can be effected which will enable the owner to have the remaining 80 to 90 per cent. available mileage. Goodyear Repair and Service Stations are not merely equipped for handling repairs. Wheel alignment, an important factor affecting the wear of tyres on front wheels, can also be checked at regular intervals. Air pressure, too, so often neglected, to the detriment of tyres and the discomfort of their owner, can be accurately corrected as necessary in the shortest time and at minimum inconvenience to the user, for each plant is equipped to provide such service facilities.

HOW SHOES ARE MADE.

130,000 Pairs A Day.

To most of us the shoes we wear represent little more than a necessity. If asked to approximate the number of operations involved in the manufacture of our shoes, we should probably fall far short of the actual number, which is more than two hundred. As interesting as the number of operations in shoe manufacture are many of the operations themselves. Let us go behind the scenes and look in on one of the factories, says a recent issue of "Oil Power."

Quite naturally, large scale production makes the preparation of leather an important stage of manufacture. The leather made from the hides is die cut into three main groups, which in turn represent the three chief parts of the shoes. These are the upper, the insole and the outsole. With these component parts, the problem resolves itself into putting them together.

As an aid in assembling the parts, a wooden last, which is not dissimilar to a shoe tree, is brought into the picture. Incidentally, the making of lasts for shoes is a highly specialized industry of its own. There must be a last to duplicate every side and shape of foot, and to meet every style requirement whn style change, as they do at frequent intervals, thousands of these lasts are scrapped.

INSOLE AND OUTSOLE.

Starting with the last as a base, the insole is tacked to the bottom. From another part of the plant comes the upper of the shoe which has been lined, had eyelets inserted, and been given a finished appearance. A machine, known as the Pull-Over, takes hold of the upper, draws it down smoothly over the last and fastens it in place. At this point a special lasting machine pulls the upper snugly around and tacks it to the edges of the insole. In this connection, the mention of tacks calls to mind the interesting fact that more than fifteen tons of tacks and nails are consumed daily by this manufacturer.

Now the shoe is about ready for the third element, the outsole. It is at this point of manufacture that many of the methods of shoe making differ. Let us explain the method used most by Endicott-Johnson. It is known as the Goodyear Welt process. This process takes its name partly from the man who invented the machinery to make shoes of this type, and partly from the fact that a narrow strip of leather, called a welt, plays the chief role in the fastening together of upper insole and outsole.

This welt is about half an inch in width. One seam catches the welt, insole and upper. Just preparatory to attaching the outsole, a piece of wood or metal called the shank is cemented onto the insole. The purpose of the shank is simply to stiffen the sole and support the arch. The space just forward of the shank is filled with a composition material of cork shavings and a special type of cement, as shown in the illustration just mentioned. This material serves to waterproof the leather and helps the shoe hold its shape later in life.

Now the stage is set for attaching the outsole. Rubber cement is coated on the insole, the welt and outsole. Then the outsole is tacked to the insole. This holds it in position while it is sewn through and onto the welt. Once the sewing is completed, and, incidentally, more than 5200 miles of thread are sewn into Endicott-Johnson shoes every day, the tacks are removed, and your shoe is well along toward the state of completion.

Let us digress for a moment to point out how the Goodyear Welt process differs from another process called the McKay process, which is also used to some extent by Endicott-Johnson. Perhaps a study of cross-sections of shoes made by these two methods shown on this page best explains the difference. The important part played by the welt is readily seen. Serving as a medium for sewing together the three major parts of the shoe, it leaves the inner surface of the bottom of the shoe free from stitches and tacks, thus making it smooth to the foot.

By now, only one more major operation is necessary. The heel must be affixed, and an automatic machine quickly does this. A series of polishing, buffing and final finishing operations follows, and the shoe is made—ready to be packed in a box with its mate and shipped away.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN HYDERABAD.

A noteworthy feature of electrical engineering in Hyderabad State is the scheme to supply power to large district towns for lighting and industrial purposes. The scheme was recently extended to the Aurangabad City and Cantonment and estimates for the supply of power to Raichur and Warangal towns amounting to Rs. 5.65 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively, are under consideration. The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam notes with gratification that the use of electricity for domestic and other private purposes is becoming more and more popular. The prospects of its future expansion are, therefore, bright. It is to be hoped that such undertakings will always be liberally subsidised by the government in the beginning to encourage local enterprise.

MYSORE SILK.

The development of the silk industry in Mysore and specially the improvement of ruling methods have enforced attention to the necessity of improving silk weaving also, so that the natural excellence of the Mysore silk might be fully utilised in the production of superior fabrics. The first step in this direction would be the installation of a modern weaving plant for demonstration purposes. Government have requested the director to obtain particulars and quotations for a plant of the most up-to-date type for installation in the government weaving factory. The working of such a plant will, if successful, go a long way in developing the production of high class silk goods in the State.

PRESERVED FRUITS IN MYSORE

We have frequently drawn attention to the possibility of putting the preserve fruits and griut products of this country on the market. It is interesting to note that the Mysore Horticutural Department now announces the successful preservation of the following friut products:—mango slices in syrup, pineapple? slice in syrup, mango pulp, guava jelly, Brazilian cherry jelly, Coorg orange, marmalade, grape juice, lime juice, pineapple juice, apple jam. A great deal of interest has been taken in this department, both in the State and outside, and it is hoped to hold short courses of instruction for the public when funds permit. The Mysore Government seem to be very wide-awake in leading the way for new industries and it now rests with enterprising people to come forward and start businesses on this line.

NEW COMPANIES

Though the number of new companies registered in December last showed an increase compared with the previous month, the aggregate capital was less. Three important mill enterprise were registered for the weaving and spinning of cotton the Chittaranjan Cotton Mills in Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs, the Anant Mills in Ahmedabad with an authorised capital of Rs. 9 lakhs and the Iftikhar Mills, Joora, with an authorise capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. A cotton press company was registered in Madras with a capital of Rs. 1 lakh. Among other companies of industrial importance may be mentioned the Iraq Dye Works, in Bombay, with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, Films of the East, in Calcutta, with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, Indian Cine-Photographs, Poona, with a capital o Rs. 10 lakhs, Pathe India Theatres with a capital of Rs. 1 lakh an Brightstar Films with a capital of Rs. 2 lakhs.

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HOW SUBHAS RECEIVED INJURIES.

Official Communique On Alipore Jail Incidents.

"NO MORE FORCE USED THAN WAS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY."

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The following communique has been issued:—

"The following statement is issued in consequence of numerous false reports in circulation with reference to the incidents which have recently taken place in the Alipore Central Jail.

The Superintendent of the Jail reports that on April 22 at 7 a.m. a number of newly admitted Salt Tax Satyagraha convicts refused to obey the legitimate orders of the Jail staff. Resistance was determined, and led to an altercation. The noise was heard by by certain political undertrial prisoners and they climbed on to the roof, railings and steps of their ward and began shouting revolutionary slogans and cries. They were ordered to come down but refused to obey the order. They were then carried down and locked up. Meanwhile the special-class prisoners who had watched the under-trial prisoners being removed from the roof of their ward had grown excited. They began shouting threats at the staff; and following this up by throwing stones at warders and convict officers who had assisted in carrying down the under-trials.

ORDER OF SUPDT. AND AFTER.

The Superintendent then issued orders that the special-class convicts who had thrown stones should be removed from their yard and confined in cells The Jailer entered the yard to carry out this order and had succeeded in removing one prisoner when he was rushed by all special-class prisoners. Hearing the shouts the Bomb Case untertrial prisoners then climbed on to the wall of their yard with a view to helping special-class prisoners.

ALARM SOUNDED.

At this stage the Jailer sounded alarm. The Superintendent then arrived at the scene of the disturbance and ordered the Bomb Case under-trials to get off the wall. They obeyed this order and the Superintendent then went into their yard and ordered then to enter their cells. They refused to obey this order and one of them attacked and hit the Superintendent. A number of convict officers then came to the aid of the Superintendent and with their help and that of the warder staff the Bomb Case under-trials, were eventually put into their cells

"PRISONERS ATTEMPT TO RUSH OUT."

The Superintendent then proceeded to the special-class convicts yard, and there again met with determined resistance to his orders. As soon as the door of the yard was opened, special-class prisoners attempted to rush out; but this was prevented and after a great deal of trouble these prisoners too were locked in their cells. The special-class prisoners received no injuries whatever; but during the scuffle prisoner Subhas Chandra Bose tripped and fell. He received no injury however and was immediately picked up and placed in his cell. Some of the Bomb Case undertrials who had assaulted warders and convict officers received minor injuries but these were all attended to; and they all subsequently attended the Court.

NO UNDUE FORCE.

No more force was used than was absolutely necessary to restore order in jail. Prisoner Subhas Bose and J. M. Sen-Gupta are both alive and in the same state of health as when they were admitted into the jail. The statement published in the press that these two prisoners were set upon by whole warder staff is totally false. The District Magistrate of 24 Parganas visited the jail to-day. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta refused to make any statement and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said he would make a statement to-morrow.

BOSE AND SEN GUPTA NOT HUNGER-STRIKING.

It has been reported in the Press that prisoners Subhas Chandra Bose, J. M. Sen-Gupta, J. M. Das-Gupta, Kiran Sankar Ray, S. R. Bakshi, Jnananjan Neogi and Nripendra Chandra Banarji are on hunger-strike. This is untrue. None of these prisoners has gone on hunger-strike.

There were persistent rumours in the city and suburbs that Mr. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Subhas Bose were in extremely bad state of health as a result of yesterday's incident in jail. Several shops in North Calcutta were closed for the day and a large crowd collected outside the Central Jail at Alipore.

JAIL VICINITY GUARDED BY ARMED PICKETS.

As the day advanced it began to swell in number and by the evening the whole place was practically blocked and traffic suspended. Men were ultimately dispersed by police who were requisitioned from Lall Bazar Head quarters. Armed pickets are posted in the vicinity of the jail to guard it against eventualities."—A. P.

Raw Cotton Situation.

FARM BOARD BLOCKING EXPORTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICE LEVEL IN INDIA.

The weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 21st instant is as under:—

AMERICANS.

A short week's trading ended on Thursday last with values in New York lower by about 38 points for old crops and 19 for new crop.

Conditions outside America were unfavourable, labour troubles in Japan and developments in the political outlook in India tending to confirm a waiting policy already adopted by spinners and in America itself the more immediate effects of the policy of the Farm Board became more marked. In our daily report written on the 15th, when commencing on the effect of the Farm Board's holding of nears, we remarked "Not only does the premium for nears tend to restrict consumption in America, but it is a factor which acts against exports from America as cotton on the basis of inflated nears in New York is relatively the dearest in the world and will be drawn on last when replacements are considered." In the days before the introduction of Southern Delivery only the stock in New York was under the direct influence of the New York contracts but with Southern Delivery and a premium for nears the whole of the American stock is affected. The truth of our assertion that on the basis of inflated nears in New York the American stock was relatively the dearest in the world and would be drawn on last when replacements were considered has since been emphasised by the fact that in Liverpool spot sales were 9,000 bales on the 15th, 10,000 bales on the 16th and the very remarkable figure of 22,000 bales on the 17th. As cotton is not grown to be looked at and admired but to be used in the world's mills the effect achieved by the Farm Board in blocking exports can hardly be viewed with equanimity by the trade in America. The spinner in America finds his cotton costing him more and the merchant can export only at a loss. May be the Farm Board will themselves ship cotton, but the arithmetic of shipment costings is no less relentless in their office than in the offices of merchants whose finance is not backed by the Federal Exchequer.

LIVERPOOL POTENTIALLY STRONGER.

In spite of the fact that old crops in New York are strongly held and because of the fact that sellers have been frightened to operate in New York and have probably sold in Liverpool we make the position in Liverpool much stronger potentially than New York and where purchases are being considered, we advocate Liverpool.

There is very little fresh information regarding new crop development. Except in a few dry areas good progress appears to have been made and the absence of alarmist cables is fairly convincing proof that it is difficult to find adequate grounds for complaint. Yet around 15 cents cotton is not dear, in spite of good progress in the 'planting' of new crop. It is not so much the planting as the growing which provides material for bull propaganda.

Statistics are much against the market in America but on recessions we advocate purchases particularly in Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

During a very short week's trading the undertone in the Bombay market was not very convincing. Export enquiry was poor and political developments affected confidence to an extent sufficient to keep local mills largely out of the market. The price level in India however is attractive and in easier markets we favour purchases.

TAGORE AND ANDREWS.

—:o:—

ON LECTURING TOURS.

—:o:—

Poet To Go To America In August.

LONDON, April 22.

C. F. Andrews who recently returned from America, went immediately to Cap Martin, Riviera, stayed for a few days with Rabindranath Tagode, and returned to-day. Mr. Andrews says Dr. Tagore's health is not altogether satisfactory, though it has slightly improved by his stay in the South of France. Dr. Tagore is refusing all engagements in order to preserve strength for Hilbert Lectures at Oxford in May, the subject of which is "The Religion of Man". Dr. Tagore intends to leave for America in August. He will probably deliver Hibbert Lectures at Harvard in October, and may return to India across the Pacific.

Mr. ANDREWS TO GO TO GENEVA AND AMERICA.

Mr. Andrews who lectures at Oxford under the presidency of Sir Michael Saufer on May 2, on "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas", goes to Geneva in August to lecture on Modern India at the Summer Lecture School in connection with the league of Nations. Thereafter he will possibly accompany Dr. Tagore to America. Mr. Andrews preferred not to comment on the political situation in India as after his absence from Britain, he wished to study the position more fully.

EVENING PARTY.

Mr. Andrews presided at a evening party given by the residents of Arya Bhawan at Belsize Park in honour of Doctor G. B. Mankad of Ahmedabad who has been successful in obtaining the MR.C.P. degree three months after his arrival in England. Appreciative references were made by A. H. Maru and Professor Pathakji. Dr. Mankad is leaving for India Immediately.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR SPARING PALM TREES.

—:o:—

G. K. N. writes:—

The Mahatma's revolt is motivated, to use an Americanism, by distress among our agriculturists who form eighty per cent. of the population. The penury of the tiller of the soil cannot be denied as regards most parts of India. The ruling authorities have no excuse whatever for not granting extensive revenue remissions. Because, however, the rulers are decidedly at fault in one respect, does it behove all self-respecting publicists to shut their eyes to the unfortunate consequences of the off-shots of the Mahatma's campaign? I refer to his efforts at total prohibition of all alcoholic liquors and consequent annihilation of the palm trees. Much can be said in favour of wine. It is an ingredient in the religious ceremonies of the Christians and the Parsis. Very rightly that argument would not weigh with many in these days of rationalism. But the following considerations should. All the intoxicants are not equally harmful. And the percentage of alcohol in them varies. It is proved scientifically that the least harmful, containing 2-1/2 per cent. of alcohol, is 'tari' or, as the Anglo-Indians have twisted the term, toddy. Not only is it relatively an innocuous beverage; it is a food. Its vitamin value as nourishment is very high. We can understand a temporary cessation of the sale of tari. We can understand people being asked to abstain from not only liquors but from tari for even a very long time. But may we not protest against the ruthless destruction of the palm trees throughout Gujarat? It takes from four to six years for the tree to be tari-bearing while in a moment of emotionalism, or righteous indignation or what you will, you destroy it in as many minutes. The palm tree, moreover, is the most useful tree. Its stem, leaves, fibres are all utilized. It is about the one tree in this country no part of which goes to waste. Cannot the Mahatma ask his followers to stay their hands for the sake of the by-products of the palm?

WANTED A GUARANTEE.

In this respect I have another appeal to make, to the reason, not the sentiment of the Mahatma and his entourage. Mr. Gandhi has very gravely appealed to the Parsis to give up the liquor trade. I know scores of men who are prepared to carry out his suggestions. Last time when Mr. Gandhi started the anti-liquor agitation a body of them approached me to assure Mr. Gandhi that if he would let them alone for the year, they would not bid for the license the next time. I referred them to friends with greater influence with the Mahatma. To-day, the problem which the honest Parsi hereditary dealers in tari have to face is this. We are prepared, my friends submit to the Mahatma, to give up our business which is the source of our livelihood; but what is the guarantee that others will not rush in as soon as we vacate our shops? I am reminded by my friends to-day of what occurred during the previous crusade of Mr. Gandhi. At Nagpur two Parsis who were in possession of a liquor shop were heartlessly assaulted. One of them was left for dead. Fortunately he recovered to tell the tale. The shop was ultimately captured by (Hindu) Bhandaris who probably still hold it.

In concurrence with the hundreds of Parsis, I ask, therefore, through your journal that the Mahatma do prohibit the destruction of palm trees and that some guarantee be given that when the Parsis make the sacrifices in deference to the wishes of the national leader, the ultimate moral objective of the Mahatma will not be flouted and a double wrong inflicted on the Parsis by the liquor and tari sale being resumed by the competitors of the Parsis, who had failed to obtain business by fair means at the Government auction.

Is it necessary to add that total prohibition is only an ideal, that it is not feasible, that both Hindu India and Moslem India tolerated drink in practice and that the recent history of prohibition in Russia and Turkey, not to mention the other western lands, proves that if an evil it is an ineradicable one?

A meeting of Kutchi teachers and educational appreciators was held at 7 a.m. on Wednesday. Two resolutions were passed the first authorizing the two leaders to incite a conference in the near future and the second starting the fund and appointing a Managing Committee.

Hyderabad (Sind). Further particulars of the dastardly gun-shot attack on Deputy Collector Agha states that the alleged assailant confessed his guilt before the Magistrate but stated that he was sent up to make the murderous attack and was armed with a gun by an influential local Muslim Zamindar.—A. P.

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1930.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN U. P.

Congress President Suggests Large Scale Salt Making.

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Picketing of foreign cloth is soon to be started at Allahabad. Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, Organiser of the Civil Disobedience campaign, is likely to issue instructions in that matter shortly. He is also concentrating his attention on questions of production of Khaddar and establishing a factory in Allahabad District for preparation of salt on large scale.

SALT FACTORY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a public meeting congratulated the citizens of Allahabad on the success they had achieved in breaking salt laws. He said: "We would not stop here. Our object is to make salt in such large quantities as to stop the sale of the Government salt. Our next step would be to start a factory for manufacturing salt on a very large scale and the Government would then make an effort to seize salt and you would then be expected to join in large numbers in preventing the Government from seizing it. I hope you would all be ready for it."

Reports received here show the movement is spreading rapidly into the villages also. Several villages have actually begun preparing salt.

volunteers were engaged in preparing salt out of whom seven were arrested and brought here handcuffed and on foot. The public are indignant at handcuffing of volunteers and walk long distances with their handcuffs.

"B" CLASS.

Mr. Sitala Sahai, Leader of the Satyagraha who was convicted on the 15th is being treated as a "B" class prisoner.

PRISONERS WANT KHADI.

Messrs. Bhagwati Singh, Shamsingh of Kashi Vidyapith, Maheshnarayan Singh, President, Salon Congress Committee, and Ambikaprasad were to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Nandkumar Deo and other prisoners in Rae Bareilly jail resent their being given jail dress which is not made of Khadi and propose to approach the Jail Superintendent on this. —Free Press.

RETIRED DY. COLLECTOR LEADS.

—:o:—

BAREILLY CITY, April 24.

Amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm, the jatha of ten satyagrahis under the leadership of Thakur Prithivisingh, once a Deputy Collector in these provinces and now the President of the District Congress Committee, and Srimati Shila Devi left Bareilly this morning for Gularia village, six mlies off Budaun where the Congress Committee has decided to break the salt law on the 28th April.—Free Press.

SALT LAW BREAKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

BIHPUR, April 24.

Messrs. Biharilal Lal, M. L. Shroff and J. H. Hasami were tried to-day by the Sub-divisional Officer for breaking the Salt Act in the central jail and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each.—Free Press.

AGRA POLICE ACTIVE.

—:o:—

AGRA, April 24.

About 30 police constables seized and carried away contraband salt and utensils used in making salt from the volunteers. Several volunteers were arrested. A huge meeting held in the evening condemned police action. Several volunteers were enrolled in the meeting.—Free Press.

PRESSURE THROUGH GRANTS.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 24.

The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere-Marwara has reminded managers of aided schools in the province by means of a circular letter that grants will be withdrawn from a school without notice if the manager or any member of the managing committee or any teacher employed in a school took part in political propaganda against the Government.—Free Press.

PALIA WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

RAE BAREILLY, April 23.

At Palia, a batch of five satyagrahis were yesterday engaged in preparing salt. The volunteers were peaceful. The police arrested Mr. Amal Sharma, a local worker who was walking round the cordon of volunteers round the place where salt was being manufactured. He was brought to Rae Bareilly the same evening.

VOLUNTEERS HANDCUFFED.

Reports received from various tahsils show that salt is being manufactured in several centres. Several villages manufactured salt in Salon Tahsil.

A volunteer was arrested in Muskabad Thana while preparing salt.

At Rohina, two jathas of twelve

BOYCOTT IN DELHI.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 24.

As a result of conversations going on for the last one week between representatives of the Congress and the Hindusthani Mercantile Association regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and withdrawal of picketing, to-day the Association resolved that they would not place any further orders for foreign cloth and also resolved to cancel orders already placed if feasible.

They also resolved to boycott any member of the Association if he would act in contravention of these resolutions. Having arrived at these decisions they approached

MR. HASAN IMAM JOINS THE CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Mr. Hasan Imam, the well-known Patna lawyer, together with his family, has boycotted foreign cloth. He proposes to invite Pandit Malaviya to tour Behar for carrying on boycott propaganda. Mr. Imam has been stirred by the police assaults on Satyagrahis and his support of the movement is expected to rally Muslims of Behar to the movement.

the Congress Committee to withdraw picketing, but in view of the recent reply of Mahatmaji to the Cawnpore Congress Committee the Delhi Congress Committee is reluctant to withdraw picketing.

It is however finally decided to send two representatives of the Association and two of the Congress to wait upon Mahatmaji to impress upon him the desirability of withdrawing picketing in view of the terms arrived at.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

SITUATION IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 24.

Very little news is coming from Peshawar and several attempts to get into touch by telephone with people on the Peshawar Exchange were unsuccessful. Reliable information has, however, reached here which shows that strong military pickets continue to patrol the city and that nobody is allowed to leave the city without official permit.

The Non-official version of yesterday's outburst is that the crowd became infuriated following careless driving of armoured cars as a result of which some persons were run over.

The Congress Satyagraha Committee, Lahore has informed the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province, that medical deputation is leaving Lahore for attending to the injured persons and requesting him to give it adequate facilities. —A. P.

LET THE MINORITIES GOVERN.

"I Hold That There Is No Swaraj Without Communal Unity."

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO ALI BROTHERS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India.":

As so much misrepresentation is being made about my attitude on the communal question, without entering into any argument I would state my position as clearly as my knowledge of the language would enable me to do.

1. The views that I have held for the last 40 years remain unchanged.

2. I hold that there is no Swaraj without communal unity as without several other things I have repeatedly mentioned.

3 The present campaign is not designed to establish Independence but to arm the people with the power to do so.

4. When the power has been generated and the time has come for the establishment of Independence, Mussalmans and all other minorities will have to be placated. If they are not, there must inevitably be civil war. But I live in the hope that if we succeed in generating the power, our differences and distrust will vanish. These are due to our weakness When we have the power from within we shall shed our weakness.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

.....5 The Nehru Constitution having lapsed the communal solution has naturallf lapsed. The Lahore Congress resolution mentions in so many words that the communal solution not having given satisfaction either to the Sikhs or the Mussalmans the question might have to be reconsidered so as to give satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

6 The only non-violent solution I know is for the Hindus to let the minority communities take what they like. I would not hesitate to let the minorities govern the country. This is no academic belief. The solution is attended with no risk. For under a free Government the real power will be held by the people. The demonstration is being given now. The mightiest Government will be rendered absolutely impotent if the people realising their power use it in a disciplined manner and for the common good. In Gujarat the people are within reach of success if the strength and cohesion they are showing today are genuine and not derived from blind faith. It must be remembered that only an infinitesimal proportion of the people can hold positions of responsibility and power in a country's government. Experience all the world over shows that the real power and wealth are possessed by people outside the group that hold the reins of government. We in India hanker after power, because our people are ignorant and will be expolited. The power wielded today is corrupt to the core. Independence achieved through non-violent power must by its very nature reduce corruption to a minimum. It is thus my practical wisdom which has suggested the solutions. The fact is that we are today unable to visualise anything contrary to our experience present or inherited. Yet what can be clearer than that an Independent India must be something quite outside our present experience. It is of course open to the critic to say that both non-violence and Independent India achieved through it exist only in my imagination. My retort then is that God willing, I shall be found surviving in an India that remains slave in spite of this struggle or under so called Independence achieved through violent means.I admit that under an independence violently achieved, minorities have to take care of themselves. But this thanks to the existing Government, they do not need much exertion to do. For the Government exists by playing one community against the other or others. The difficulty of my critics arises from their ignoring or doubting my creed. I remain unmoved, because they won't be able long to ignore or doubt my creed.

ALL FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

7. My so-called inconsistencies are no inconsistencies to those who understand, be it only intellectually, the implications of non-violence.

8. There can be nothing to suspect in resisting the salt tax or the drink and drug devil or the inroads of foreign cloth through Khadi. I therefore do not hesitate to invite all to take their due share in the campaign. Those who will not, simply deny to themselves the opportunity of gaining the power of resistance to evil under every conceivable circumstance.

9. I have embarked upon civil disobedionse without any seservation save that of non-violence for the simple and premptory reason that non-violence itself was in danger of being worsted in the fight. I could not possibly contemplate such a calamity with equanimity. I saw at once that if non-violence was a potent force, it must be able to make its way even through violence and finally supersede it.

Maniben auctioning contraband salt at Bhatia Bag on Wednesday.

"A PRACTICAL JOKE."

—:o:—

What Dr. B. Roy Says About Health Of S. Bose & Sen-Gupta.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Commenting on the Government communique issued in consequence of a strong rumour in the city regarding incidents in Alipore Central Jail Doctor Bidhanchandra Roy in a statement to the press says: "The communique, to say mildly is an unfortunate scrap of paper. It says: "They are in the same state of health as when they were admitted in the jail". This is a practical joke, because every one knows now Subhas had temperature after the alleged assault yesterday. Even Sir P. C. Mitter, Member-in-charge of the Jail Department, admitted it. Everyone knows he had sustained injuries which he did not have when admitted". The Doctor added he failed to persuade Sir P. C. Mitter to send an Indian I.M.S., to the jail to examine the prisoners.

In view of the allegations made in the Court by accused in the Mechuabazar Bomb case regarding the health of Sjt. Subhas Bose and Sjt. J. M. Sengupta some prominent citizens including Sir. Devaprasad Sarbadhikary.—Free Press.

CURFEW ORDER IN CHITTAGONG.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, April 24.

The situation continues the same. A fresh contingent of soldiers has been sent this morning and another round up organised but no trace of insurgents could be found, as the latter, it is reported, have shifted further north in the hills. Ardhensudastidar who was captured seriously wounded succumbed last night.

It is understood the Police discovered two young men under suspicious circumstances beneath a low bridge and surrounded them but one committed suicide and the other bolted away untraced. Armed Euopean soldiers are patrolling the streets. Curfew has been promulgated.

BATTERED AND EMACIATED MECHUA BAZAAR PRISONERS.

Prisoners Unable To Stand Trial.

REPRESSION ALL OVER BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Some of the hunger-striking prisoners of the Mechuabazar Bomb Case had to be brought on stretchers before the Special Tribunal, Alipore, to-day, but on an objection by the Defence on the ground of the serious condition of the health of the prisoners, the case was adjourned till May 5.

BATTERED PRISONERS.

A batch of 9 prisoners was first brought to the court one with a bandage and another with a swelling in one hand. All looked emaciated but cheerful. The accused told the Defence Lawyers that the remaining 16 were lying prostrate. At 2 p.m. 14 other accused were brought, three in chairs and 4 or 5 leaning on the walls.

The defence lawyers maintained that it would be inhuman to proceed with the case now. Mere physical presence of the accused in the court in a semi-dead condition could not satisfy the requirements of the law.

NOTHING DONE.

The Public Prosecutor also asked for an adjournment observing that it was no use in coming every day and hear the jail authorities that the accused could not be brought. The accused intimated the Defence Lawyers that the Magistrate of 24 Parganas saw them this morning and promised them the restoration of all their former privileges but it is understood nothing has been done so far.

SIWAN LEADER ARRESTED.

Mr. Ramprakash Bramhachari was arrested yesterday while manufacturing salt at Siwan. New centres have been opened in Saran district for manufacturing salt. Fira for preparing salt at Bangar and Hathwa centres was lit by burning foreign cloth.

Mr. Mahamaya Prasad, a prominent Zamindar is touring round the district doing propaganda and asking the people to join the salt satyagraha in large numbers. Complete hartal was observed at Siwan yesterday.

"LIBERTY" EDITOR'S CASE POSTPONED.

The case against Mr. Upendra Neogy, Editor, "Liberty" and Pulin Dhar, Printer was taken up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The case was adjourned till April 28.

Mr. Neogy was released on a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. Mr. Dhar did not accept bail.

YOUNG COMRADE LEAGUER JAILED.

Mr. Bankim Mukherji, President, Rajshahi Session of the Young Comrades League who was arrested under section 124-A for a speech at the Shraddanand Park on March 14 and 21 was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

MORE ARRESTS.

Sjt. Das Gupta, Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council arrested under section 62 of the Police Act read with section 117 I.P.C., Doctor Kanailal Ganguly, Secretary, Law Breaking Sub-Committee of the Civil Disobedience Council and Mr. Jitendranath Mitter, Joint Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council who was arrested this morning under the same sections were placed this afternoon before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate. All of them refusing bail, they were remanded to custody. The cases were adjourned till the 28th. It is understood warrant of arrest against other members of the Sub-Committee are pending.

SATYAGRAHIS PREFERS JAIL.

Jagannath Singh, a Satyagrahi, was fined Rs. 25 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. He was charged with obstructing public thoroughfare while selling contraband salt in Harrison Road. The accused courted imprisonment.

WOMEN PICKET SUCCESSFULLY

About 20 ladies of the Women Satyagraha Committee headed by Miss Santidas and Bimalprativa Devi, Secretaries of the Committee sold contraband salt and picketed before cloth and piecegoods shops in College Street this evening amidst great enthusiasm. The Assistant Commissioner with a large number of constables was present and regulated the crowd in front of the shops which were picketed. There was no interference.

SALT SELLERS ARRESTED.

Six Volunteers of the North Calcutta Congress while selling Contraband salt were arrested in Chitapore Road.—Free Press.

BENGAL ORDINANCE AGAIN.

KRISHNAGAR, April 23.

Sjt. Tarakdas Banerjee, Sushil Chatterjee Gobinda Dutta, Narayan Sarkar, and Tara Mokerji, who were arrested under section 151, were released yesterday, but immediately they were re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Sjts. Mahadeo Sarkar, Secretary, Krishnagar Students Association was also arrested to-day under the Ordinance. Vigorous picketing of liquor shops is going on here. —Free Press.

SALT SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

BHOLA, April 23.

Sjt. Nirmalranjan Das Gupta, a member of the Barisal District Congress Satyagraha Committee and leader of the first batch was sentenced to-day to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. and to six months' under section 9 of the Salt Act, both sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE.

CHITTAGONG, April 24.

It is understood a contingent of 75 Tripura State soldiers has been despatched at the request of the political agent to Belonia subdivision under Tripura State on the Chittagong Frontier in connection with the search of the insurgents of the recent Chittagong affray.—Free Press.

"LIBERTY" EDITOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Under Section 108 Of Cr. P. C.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Police raided to-night the offices of the "Liberty" newspaper and arrested Mr. Upendra Narayan Neogy, Editor and Mr. Pulinbehary Dhur, Printer, under Section 108 C. P. C. in connection with the notices on the violation of sedition law and picketing of liquor shop, published on the 14th and 22nd April. Police seized the papers of those dates and took the arrested persons into custody.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' WIRE TO GOVERNOR.

—:o:—

Permission To Allow Sir N. Sircar To See Sen Gupta and Bose.

CALCUTA, April 23.

Thirteen prominent citizens including Sir D. P. Sarbhadicary, Sir P. C. Ray, Lieut. B. P. Sinha Roy, Dr. B. C. Roy and several M. L. C's. and ex-M. L. C's. have wired to His Excellency the Governor at Darjeeling stating that in view of the statement by the Bomb Case prisoners in the Alipore Court, yesterday, alleging assault on political prisoners and others in the Alipore Central Jail, and in view of the intense public excitement and anxiety in the city regarding the condition of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, they request His Excellency to permit Sir Nilratan Sircar and and the Principal, Medical College to see Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Bose in jail.—A. P.

"CHITTAGONG QUIET."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique regarding the latest news from Chittagong:—

"Quiet in town last night. Frontier Rifles now returned after scouring the hills. One rebel shot in town armed with two revolvers."—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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